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ABSTRACT

This report from the Department of Interior presents information concerning individual state actions and projects related to the broad topic of outdoor recreation. Included are data on the following topics: rights-of-way for recreation; federal financing of outdoor recreation; state and local financing of outdoor recreation; federal acquisition and development; federal planning, research, conferences, and special studies; and surplus property for parks and recreation. (JA)

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# OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTION

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SP 007 447

Report 25

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

# OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTION

October-November 1972
Report No. 25

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**
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**Bureau of Outdoor Recreation**
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Department of the Interior,
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This publication is a forum for the reporting of private, local, State, and Federal outdoor recreation and environmental quality actions. Readers are invited to contribute items for future issues.

Although every effort is made to see that information is correct, the Bureau cannot certify the accuracy of material from outside sources.

*For further information:*
*On Federal actions*
*On State, local, and private*
*On Outdoor Recreation*
*Clearinghouse Assistance*

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# RIGHTS-OF-WAY FOR RECREATION

*Highline Canal Trail utilizes the service road of an irrigation canal. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation photo by Julian Rhinehart.*

The need for lands and facilities to satisfy public outdoor recreation demand continues to accelerate. Rights-of-way of various kinds can play an important role in meeting this need.

Although initial comprehensive planning should provide for recreation areas and open spaces, development already has foreclosed planning opportunities in many areas of greatest need. Bits and pieces of all kinds of lands which may have been overlooked or which may become available in the future must be utilized. Also, multiple uses of corridors offer some of the best future opportunities.

Unused or underused rights-of-way exist in most urban areas. These lands can rapidly, often at relatively low expense, be converted to outdoor recreation use. They can serve as year-round, multiple use areas, as connectors of the inner city with suburban park lands and workers' homes, and as links in recreation area systems.

There is a great need for a continuing awareness of right-of-way values. Officials and organization leaders should be alert to opportunities to identify, acquire, and develop rights-of-way for recreation purposes.

**What Are the Possibilities?**

Many types of rights-of-way present recreational opportunities. These include abandoned railroads and roadways, active highways, interstate beltways, canalsides, streamsides, levees, water supply connectors and reservoirs, and utility rights-of-way, plus firebreaks, logging roads, and other rural "rights-of-way." Recreation leaders in many areas have pieced together whole trail systems using combinations of these, along with street lanes, easements on residential lots, existing park trails, and so on.

**How Can Your Area Get into the Act?**

For the past two years, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation has received Interstate Commerce Commission notices of applications to abandon railroad segments and notifications of abandonments permitted. These are sent by the Bureau's Washington Office to its Regional Offices. In turn, the regions send the notices to State Liaison Officers named by Governors to work with the Bureau, and to trail clubs or other organizations interested in locating spaces suitable for recreation areas and facilities.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, utilizing a young Department of the Interior management intern, Gerald A. Lennon, Outdoor Recreation Planner, completed a list of railroad segments abandoned from 1960 through August 1, 1970. The unpublished list was compiled from abandonment authorizations published in **Traffic World** magazine from January 2, 1960, (Vol. 105, No. 1) to July 27, 1970, (Vol. 143, No. 4). It identifies more than 400 authorized abandonments of railroad segments in 47 states.

Recently, Waldo Nielsen, a railroad buff, has published a nationwide guide to all railroads abandoned between 1945 and 1971, and some between 1939 and 1944. Entitled "Right-of-Way," the book is available from this address: Right-of-Way, Box 243, Bend, Oreg. 97701, for $4.95 per copy. Nielsen has stated that railroad rights-of-way form potential trail systems throughout some States.

In 1969 Nielsen inventoried railroad abandonments in New York State, finding that they totaled 2,600 miles. The New York State Division of Parks and Recreation has adapted the list to its comprehensive outdoor recreation planning needs for acquiring and developing recreation areas.

Still another listing of some 3,000 miles of abandoned railroad in Pennsylvania has been compiled by the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy.

In addition, the National Trails System Act, Public Law 90-543, Act of October 2, 1968, directs that the Departments of Defense and Transportation, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Power Commission, and other Federal agencies having jurisdiction or control over or information concerning the use, abandonment, or disposition of roadways, utility rights-of-way, or other properties which may be suitable for improving or expanding the national trails system should cooperate with the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture to assure that such properties will be made available for such uses.

Recently, S. 1729, the Rolling Stock Utilization and Financing Act of 1972, passed the United States Senate. It includes an amendment directing the Secretary of the Department of Transportation, after consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, to study the use of abandoned rights-of-way for recreation trails, paths, camp sites, and other recreational uses.

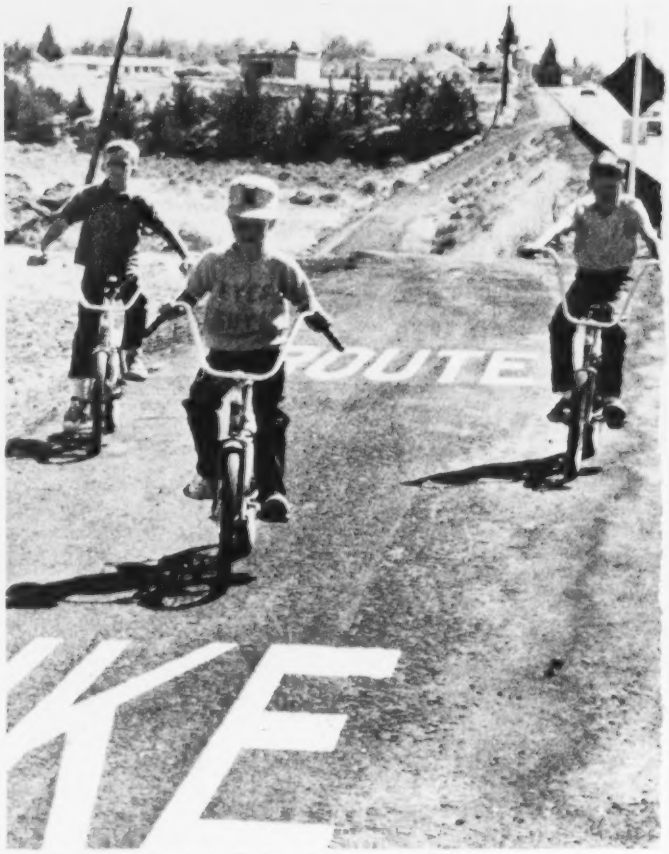
In May 1972, the Urban Mass Transportation Administration, Department of Transportation, submitted to the Senate Committee on Appropriations a study report, "Preservation of Railroad Rights-of-way into Central City Areas for Future Transportation Use."

Although it focuses on conversion of rights-of-way to mass transit needs, the survey has several points of interest for recreation administrators and private organization leaders. Covering the period from 1962 to 1972, the survey discloses that few abandonments occurred in large cities. Most of these are not suitable or are no longer available for transit use. Some that fail to meet transit needs may be suitable for recreation uses.

Over the past decade, there have been approximately 1,000 ICC proceedings on applications for formal abandonment of rights-of-way. The vast majority of these resulted in orders granting permission to abandon lines. While this does not necessarily mean that operations immediately cease, it does mean that in time carriers may end operations, cease to maintain the track, use the site for other purposes, dispose of the line or allow its use to revert to owners of the land. The report also points out that the 1,000 documented procedural abandonments do not include a considerable number which have occurred mainly in rural areas without ICC sanction.

The report states that there have been 102 abandoned lines in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas with population of one million or more within the past 10 years. Only 29 of these segments were in central cities. Most segments (21 of the 29) were less than two miles in length. Because of their economic value, such abandoned segments usually do not remain on the market for long, the study states.

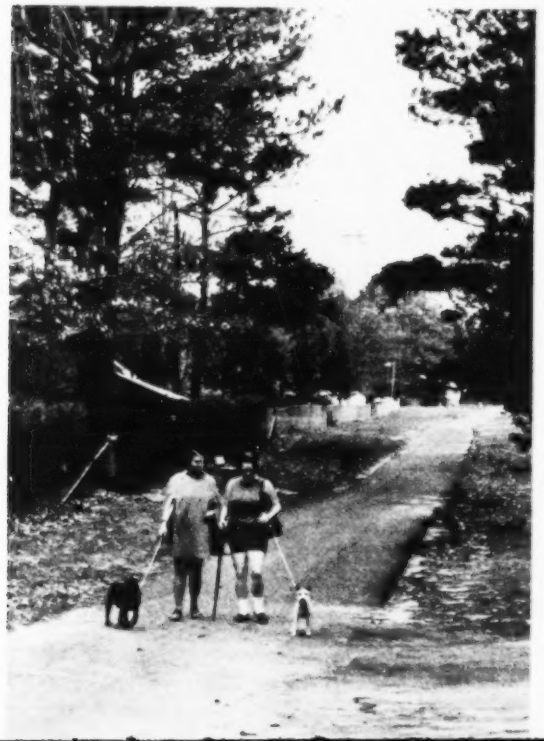
Of the lines formally abandoned, eight were less than one mile in length; 13 were between one and two miles in length; and several were segments without public access. Of eight abandoned lines over two miles long, one has been used for a toll highway, purchase of the central sections of two have left unusable end segments, one is trackage over a floating barge between industrial properties, one has been used to improve a street, one is flooded most of its length, and one presently has no downtown access. One line which previously belonged to the Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific Railroad, is being used by the Chicago Transit Authority. All this leads to the conclusion that current abandoned trackage in large cities is scarce and usually much in demand.




*This 2-way bike route in Redmond, Oreg., parallels the roadway, separated by an asphalt curbing. Signs reading "Bike Route" have been changed to "Bike Lane" with an arrow pointing travel direction. Oregon Highway Division photo.*

*Highline Canal National Recreation Trail, Aurora, Colo., dedicated in June 1972, is the second segment of a planned 80-mile canalside trail through metropolitan Denver. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation photo, Mid-Continent Regional Office.*

*The Long Park National Recreation Trail, Longview, Texas, uses an abandoned railroad right-of-way. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation photo 72-115-13 by J. Brad Baumann, Mid-Continent Regional Office.*

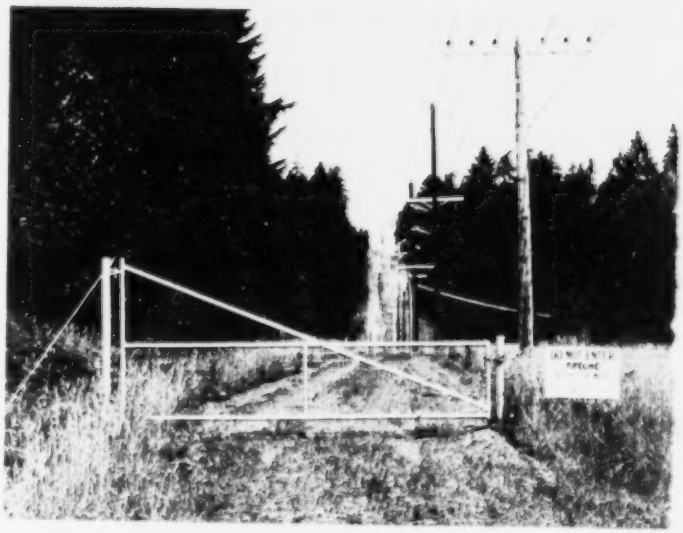


The report stresses the advantages of alerting local authorities to **prospective** abandonments, rather than to abandonments which have already taken place. To this end, the Department of Transportation has enlisted the cooperation of the Interstate Commerce Commission in notifying State clearinghouses (established pursuant to Office of Management and Budget Circular A-95) when an application for a right-of-way abandonment is filed. The State clearinghouses in turn notify appropriate metropolitan or regional clearinghouses, which are planning agencies.

In several cases, States and local governments have inventoried and examined available abandoned rights-of-way. The New York State Department of Transportation in 1971 carried out an extensive inventory of rights-of-way. A 1971 New York law (Chapter 827) gives the State preference in acquiring abandoned railroad property for transportation use. Segments not taken may be suitable for recreation use.

The Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority, using a U.S. Department of Transportation Technical

*The Puget Power Trail, city of Kent, Wash., provides high-value use of a transmission line right-of-way. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation photo by Vic Ecklund, Northwest Regional Office.*



*The gates may soon open to public trail use of Seattle's Tolt River Pipeline route which runs 30 miles through King County, Wash. King County Park and Recreation Department photo.*

*North Branch Bike Trail runs along the Chicago River northwest of Chicago. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation photo, Lake Central Regional Office.*

Studies Grant, is preparing a comprehensive plan for the acquisition and use of existing railroad rights-of-way inside the Interstate 495 beltway around the city. Also, the Boston Transportation Planning Review is studying transportation needs for several corridors within the Route 128 circumferential highway. A part of that study pertains to right-of-way use.

In addition to these, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts intends to purchase most of Penn Central Railroad rights-of-way in eastern Masachusetts, at a cost of approximately $20 million. The State also is considering possible future acquisition of Boston and Maine Railroad rights-of-way north of Boston, according to the Department of Transportation study.

In the San Francisco area, a technical study of railroad rights-of-way preservation potential is underway. Emphasis is on Marin County.

In each of these instances, inventories of the location and availability of rights-of-way should become relatively comprehensive. Recreation planners can use the data in evaluating recreation or multiple use prospects.

**Rights-of-Way for Trails**

The National Symposium on Trails held in Washington, D. C., June 2-6, 1971, included a panel of speakers on rights-of-way uses.

Discussing multiple use of utility rights-of-way, H. J. Young, Chairman, Vice President and Secretary, Edison Electric Institute, said:

> Transmission line rights-of-way provide . . . opportunity for multiple uses of land in a number of areas. Rural land is frequently used for farming at the same time as it provides locations for transmission towers. In urban areas, it has sometimes been possible to have utility lines and other services, such as railroad systems or gas pipelines coincide. More frequently, transmission rights-of-way have provided desirable space for parks, trails, tennis courts, or simply open land.
>
> . . . possibilities for multiple uses of utility land are clearly great, and include both formal and informal development of trails. There is no question but that many utility rights-of-way are being used as trails by hikers, motorcyclists, horseback riders and snowmobilers without the explicit invitation of the landowners—whoever they may be. Questions of liability and propriety are frequently raised by land owners and neighbors, but on the basis of experience in the industry it seems clear that transmission line rights-of-way constitute a land resource which, wisely planned and carefully used, can in many places provide important links in local, regional and even national trail systems.

On highway right-of-way recreation, Michael Lash, of the Federal Highway Administration, stated:

> Despite the problems that remain to be solved, the climate today is far more favorable than ever before for considering trails within highway rights-of-way. Public policy at the State and Federal levels has changed a great deal in the past 5 to 10 years. The stress of making highway improvements compatible with community development plans and on protecting and enhancing the environment creates a greater receptivity to considering trails as an integral part of highway projects.
>
> There are several provisions in Federal highway law that permit the use of Federal funds for either walking trails or bicycle paths when included as part of the initial construction project. Such features would need to be recommended by State highway departments and justified in terms of the public interest and shown to be a logical part of the highway project.

Lash cited California, Connecticut, and New York as the only States he knew with policies or laws providing for highway multiple uses, including recreation. During the past year, however, a number of States have taken steps to assure consideration of recreation use of their highway systems. Oregon is the classic example. Chapter 376, Oregon Laws of 1971, provides that not less than one percent of funds received by the State Highway Fund is to be spent to establish and maintain footpaths and bicycle trails. These may be established "wherever a highway, road or street is being constructed, reconstructed or relocated." They also may be located along other highways, roads and streets, and in parks and recreation areas.

New State trail laws also have been enacted recently in Alaska, Colorado, Georgia, Maryland, Ohio, Tennessee, and Washington. Many other States and local areas are placing emphasis on trail planning and development which uses rights-of-way. Examples reported by Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Regional Offices are as follows:

**Some Interesting Uses of Rights-of-Way**

**Alaska. Abandoned Railroad Right-of-Way Used for Recreation.** On a northern portion of Copper River and Northwestern Railway right-of-way abandoned by the Kennecott Copper Corporation in 1938, a recreational road is under construction. It will extend from the banks of the Copper River opposite Chitna to the ghost town of McCarthy and the long idle Kennecott Mine. The area is in the heart of the proposed Wrangell Mountains National Scenic Area.

Contact: Nat Goodhue, Alaska Division of Parks, 323 East Fourth Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska 99501, on this and the following action.

**Subdivision Dedication for Ski Trail System.** Skarland ski trail system passes through the Musk Ox Subdivision near Fairbanks, Alaska, and the University of Alaska. The land was subdivided by the Alaska

Division of Lands in 1963. At that time, for a 2-mile distance through the subdivision, a 2-foot-wide easement at the back of each homesite was dedicated to recreational trail use, making a 50-foot-wide passageway between each two rows of lots. The Skarland system consists of 2, 3, 6, 9, 12, and 26-mile loops. It provides for cross country ski events, hiking, and horseback riding.

**Arizona.** Under a 50-year permit received in 1964, the Maricopa County Park and Recreation Department is using the sides of the canals in the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's Salt River Project. The area provides a hiking and riding trail approximately 110 miles long. The Department currently is planning small parks for picnicking and resting at points every 4 miles along the trail.

The County also has a 46-mile-long trail on an old sheep drive route. The route crosses National Forest, Bureau of Land Management, and private lands.

Contact: Tom Wardell, Director, Maricopa County Park and Recreation Department, 4701 East Washington Street, Phoenix, Ariz. 85034.

**California.** The California Department of Public Works has announced a new State program aimed at developing and operating bicycle and pedestrian paths along State highways. State highway engineers have been directed to work with cities and counties on the program.

Contact: James Moe, Director, Department of Public Works, 1120 N Street, Sacramento, Calif. 95814.

**California.** The town of Los Gatos in Santa Clara County has negotiated trail use leases with the State Division of Highways, Santa Clara Flood Control District, and the San Jose Water Works for trail on their rights-of-way along Los Gatos Creek. A 1969 Highway Park Act allows the Division of Highways to cooperate with local communities in developing park and recreation facilities on non-operating highway rights-of-way. Areas may be leased for $100 per year for 10 years, with 5-year options to renew. The Los Gatos trail's 15-mile length links a series of towns downstream; there is hope of extending it another 30 miles.

Contact: R. C. Bryant, Superintendent of Parks and Forestry, P. O. Box 949, Los Gatos, Calif. 95030.

**California.** Los Angeles County Parks and Recreation Department has two trail projects utilizing rights-of-way. With permission of the Los Angeles County Flood Control District, the County now administers a 5½-mile stretch of levee along a San Gabriel River flood control channel. Trail uses include horseback riding, cycling, and hiking. A pilot project, one of its purposes is to supply information about the compatibility of cycling and horseback riding.

Another project is a 19-mile-long multiple use trail connecting foothill communities in the Altadena-Pasadena area. This uses street rights-of-way, flood control channels, abandoned railroad rights-of-way, and beach areas.

Contact: Norman S. Johnson, Director, Department of Parks and Recreation, Los Angeles County, 155 West Washington Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. 90015.

**California.** Through negotiation with the Bureau of Reclamation, a County Water District, and the cities of Concord, Walnut Creek, and Pleasant Hill, the East Bay Regional Park District is planning a 12½-mile-long trail along an irrigation and water supply canal in Contra Costa County. The trail will service the area's population of approximately 200,000 persons. One side of the canal will be used as a service road; the other as a trail.

Contact: East Bay Regional Park District, 11500 Skyline Boulevard, Oakland, Calif. 94619, on this and the following action.

**California.** The East Bay Regional Park District also has a 4-mile-long trail planned along the old Sacramento-Northern Railroad right-of-way. The road-bed was sold to various utility companies, sanitary districts, and county jurisdictions several years ago. The Park District has negotiated with these entities for trail use.

**Colorado.** Highline Irrigation Canal meanders through approximately 100 miles of the southern portion of metropolitan Denver. Paralleling the canal is a dirt service road which provides excellent trail potential. Working with the Denver Water Board, which owns the canal and road, two Colorado communities have arranged to use this resource for recreation. Aurora recently opened a 6-mile segment within city limits for trail use. This followed the 1971 opening of a similar 18-mile portion in Littleton. Both trails have been designated National Recreation Trails. They are closed to motorized use.

Contact: Mid-Continent Regional Office, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, P.O. Box 25837, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colo. 80225.

**Florida.** Portions of a $39.9 million bond issue approved by Miami voters in March will be used to construct bicycle paths in Coconut Grove and along the Florida East Coast Railway track right-of-way through the city.

Contact: Stephen P. Clark, Mayor of Miami, City of Miami, Miami, Fla. 33130.

**Florida.** A State off-road vehicle study team is evaluating the potential use of abandoned railroads and active powerline rights-of-way for motor bike trails. The State also is considering using low-volume roads throughout Florida as cycle routes connecting Federal, State, and county recreation areas.

Contact: Larry M. Hodges, Planner, Bureau of Planning and Grants, Division of Recreation and Parks, Larson Building, Tallahassee, Fla. 32304.

**Georgia.** The city of Decatur is developing approxi-

mately 70 miles of bicycle trails, using Land and Water Conservation Fund matching assistance from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. The bike trails will traverse the rights-of-way of 69 miles of roadway and 1,800 feet of sidewalks. The project will include purchase and installation of bike racks and picnic facilities at several city parks along the route.

Contact: City of Decatur, Department of Community Improvement, P. O. Box 220, Decatur, Ga. 30030.

**Georgia.** As a personal project developed on his own time, Robert Klant of the Southeast Regional Office, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, has routed and planned a 6-mile trail through downtown Atlanta. The Intracity-Over-Underground Trail (I. O. U.) is designed to help Klant's Webelos Scouts experience the feeling of central city life and learn about Atlanta's history and business life.

The I. O. U. Trail is laid out on both public and private property. Utilizing bridge tunnels, elevators, and escalators, the trail leads from the State Capitol Museum to Underground Atlanta, thence to the tops of Atlanta's skyscrapers in the business district. It leads through dingy alleyways and plush corridors, from the mad whirling roar of downtown traffic and the hustle of busy pedestrian crowds, to the cool and relative quiet of Hurt Park.

Viewing the seaminess of Plaza Park where even the pigeons look as if they need a cleanup, the modern and impressive Georgia Plaza bounded by the gold domed State Capitol, city hall, county executive buildings, and historic churches, the trail allows the youngsters from the suburbs to experience the downtown in a way that is hard to forget.

A patch to be worn on the uniform has been prepared for Scouts who successfully complete the I. O. U. Trail hike.

Contact: Robert F. Klant, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, 810 New Walton Building, Atlanta, Ga. 30303.

**Illinois.** Two local units of government are participating in the President's Legacy of Parks Program by using Land and Water Conservation Fund grants to acquire railroad rights-of-way for use as public recreation areas. The Elmhurst Park District is acquiring a 4,100-foot stretch of the Chicago & Great Western Railroad right-of-way adjacent to the Illinois Prairie Path, a National Recreation Trail extending 25 miles from downtown Chicago. The Park District expects to develop trails on the site, as well as other outdoor recreation facilities.

The village of Berkeley, near Chicago, will acquire a 100-by-1,500-foot parcel of abandoned railroad right-of-way for a new community park. The site, which will be used for camping, picnicking, bicycling, and lawn games, also will provide access to the Illinois Prairie Path.

Contact: Director, Elmhurst Park District, 225 Prospect Avenue, Elmhurst, Ill. 60126, or Mayor, Village of Berkeley, 5819 Electric Avenue, Berkeley, Ill. 60163.

**Illinois.** The Cook County Forest Preserve District, which administers one of the Nation's oldest and largest metropolitan park systems, has installed the first unit of a project which will provide almost 20 miles of high quality trail for residents of the Chicago area. To date, 3.3 miles of the North Branch Bike Trail have been completed along the Chicago River north-

*North Branch Bike Trail near Chicago will provide 20 miles of trail when completed. Lake Central Regional Office, BOR photo.*

*This Cook County Forest Preserve District trail north of Chicago leads to many types of recreational opportunities. Lake Central Regional Office, BOR photo.*

west of Chicago. Another 0.6 mile is under construction. When completed, this bicycling and hiking trail will be landscaped and equipped with highway overpasses where necessary for safety.

Contact: Cook County Forest Preserve District, 536 North Harlem Avenue, River Forest, Ill. 60305.

**Michigan.** An abandoned railroad right-of-way, 100 feet wide and 12 miles long, is being acquired by the Dickinson County, Mich., Road Commission for a snowmobile trail. A Land and Water Conservation Fund grant will help acquire this new addition to the President's Legacy of Parks Program. The area, running from Felch in Dickinson County to Narenta in Menominee County, will be known as the Felch-Narenta Snowmobile Trail. It will connect with a second abandoned railroad segment already owned by the County Road Commission.

Contact: Superintendent-Engineer, Dickinson County Road Commission, 1107 South Milwaukee Avenue, Iron Mountain, Mich. 49801.

**New York.** The State Public Service Commission has ordered Consolidated Edison to safeguard the environment and to develop additional uses along the right-of-way of a new electric transmission line it will construct. The Commission recently granted permission for constructing southern tier overhead transmission lines across Rockland, Orange, and Sullivan Counties. The Order affecting the 66-mile-long right-of-way, which is within the New York Metropolitan Area, sets a precedent for using transmission line routes for recreation and open space within the State. The order requires the utility to acquire up to 100 feet of adjoining lands on either side of the right-of-way as buffer strips. The company also must make available up to two percent of its total construction funds for use as matching funds for development of public recreation along the right-of-way and buffer strips.

Contact: Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Northeast Region, 1421 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102.

**New York.** Chapter 319, New York General Laws, 1972, empowers the State's Commissioner of Transportation to use Federal highway funds for the construction, reconstruction, alteration, or repair of bicycle and pedestrian paths and facilities.

Contact: Commissioner, Department of Environmental Conservation, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, N. Y. 12201.

**Ohio.** Senate Bill 247, signed by Governor John J. Gilligan on July 21, 1972, provides for establishment of a State system of trails for hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, ski touring, canoeing, and other nonmotorized forms of trail-related recreation activities. Where practicable, existing canals, abandoned roadways, and other abandoned rights-of-way will be used. The new act provides that counties may retain trail rights when vacating county or township roads. Such actions, however, must be preceded by public hearings to assure that trail use will not conflict with adjoining land use.

Under the law, Ohio's canal lands cannot be sold unless the Director of Natural Resources determines that they are unsuited for recreation use. This provision is expected to help retain parts of the Ohio-Erie and Miami-Erie Canals for trail use. The law also authorizes the Director to acquire by condemnation up to 25 acres of lands along any mile of trail. State agencies and local political subdivisions may transfer property, including no longer needed highway rights-of-way, to the Director for recreational trail use.

The Director of Natural Resources is authorized by the law to provide camping facilities, restore historic sites, and make improvements for historic and nature interpretation along trails. He also may enter into agreements with private organizations, park districts, cities, villages, and other government agencies to maintain trails.

The law requires preparation of a comprehensive plan for development of a Statewide Trails System by January 1, 1975.

Contact: Department of Natural Resources, 907 Ohio Departments Building, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

**Oregon.** Following passage of the State's Bicycle Act, (Ch. 376, Oregon Laws of 1971), the Oregon Highway Division initiated a program providing safe bike routes along sections of State highways for children going to and from schools. Highway maintenance forces have constructed to date approxi-

*The 1-way bike lane on Oswego-West Linn Highway, Portland, uses a new stencil with "bike lane" and arrow in combination with a 12-inch solid white line. Oregon Highway Division photo.*

mately 28 miles of experimental bike trails at an estimated cost of $285,000.

In most instances, the routes share highway right-of-way. This involves widening the paved shoulder on each side. Signs designate the bike strips, which are set apart by double white lines. This type of construction has resulted in a safety problem, since motorists are inclined to use the wider shoulder for passing left-turning autos despite the bike route designation.

Oregon also has experimented with use of rubber posts to alert the motorist to the presence of the bike route. These posts have not done the job expected of them, have been criticized by the public as being a nuisance, and will be removed. The department is now experimenting with a solid 12-inch white line, in place of a double white line, to designate the bike paths. It also is installing additional signs.

State plans call for bikeways on new construction to be separated by curbs and sidewalks from automobile traffic. The new bikeways will generally be 2-way facilities. They will cost from $30,000 to $60,000 per mile, depending on drainage and right-of-way costs. Use of bikeways restricted exclusively or semi-exclusively to bicycles is being considered in metropolitan areas where pedestrian traffic would be heavy.

Oregon outlines the following needs and purposes for bike routes:

1. Routes are required to connect school children with schools, parks, and community services, contained within a 2-mile radius of the school.

2. Commuters need routes to reach their jobs, shopping centers, or colleges and universities.

3. Recreation users require access to parks and routes within them, along beaches, and in scenic areas. Families use these mostly on weekends for rides of about 15 miles.

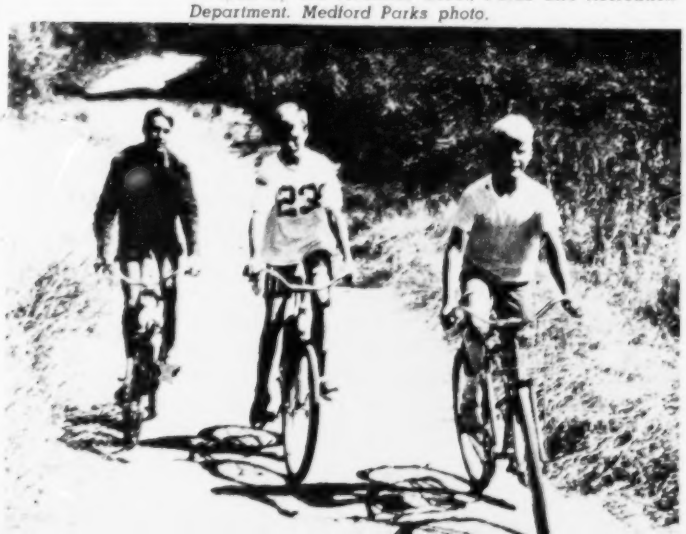
4. Routes are needed for riders seeking 100-150 mile-long-rides traversing the State or county.

Contact: Jim McClure, Oregon State Highway Division, State Highway Building, Salem, Oreg. 97310.

**Oregon.** The city of Medford Parks and Recreation Department, assisted by the Land and Water Conservation Fund, is using existing park land, excess city street rights-of-way, and areas under raised portions of Interstate 5 Freeway for a 1-mile-long trail. The decomposed granite pedestrian and bicycle trail connects two existing parks and serves many homes along the route. It is the first portion of a planned 33-mile trail along Bear Creek, which flows through the Rogue Valley between Emigrant Reservoir above Ashland, Oreg., and into the Rogue River.

Another Medford trail, Biddle Road Pedestrian/Bike Path, parallels the Bear Creek Trail. It uses existing

*Youngsters cycle along Bear Creek Trail being developed by the Medford, Oreg., Parks and Recreation Department. Medford Parks photo.*




*Bear Creek Trail provides easy public access in many communities. Medford Parks photo.*

city arterial street rights-of-way. This trail, along with other park and beautification improvements, was financed with assistance of Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, funds.

In a third Medford project, the city has planned to construct 2.5 miles of surfaced trail along natural drainage ways tributary to Bear Creek. This project has been proposed for Housing and Urban Development Open Space funding.

Contact: Gary W. Woodring, Director, Park and Recreation Department, City of Medford, Medford, Oreg. 97501.

**Pennsylvania.** A former Penn Central railroad grade which the Nature Conservancy acquired has been transferred to the Commonwealth's Department of Environmental Resources. The 25-mile-long strip runs from Mifflinburg to Coburn; it cost the State only the Nature Conservancy's purchase price of $10,500. Plans call for developing the strip into a hiking, horseback, and bicycle trail. Restrictions in the deed prohibit motorized vehicle use.

Contact: Dr. Maurice K. Goddard, Secretary of Environmental Resources, 518 South Office Building, Harrisburg, Pa. 17120.

**South Dakota.** The city of Aberdeen has acquired an abandoned railroad right-of-way about 7 miles southeast of the city, along the flood plain of Moccasin Creek. The segment will provide winter snowmobile and summer hiking use.

Contact: Mid-Continent Regional Office, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, P. O. Box 25837, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colo. 80225.

**Texas.** The State Highway Department recently began a multi-use program for highway rights-of-way. It allows cities and other units of State government to apply for construction of recreation facilities under overhead highway structures and on tracts of land adjoining State rights-of-way. The Highway Department constructs the facilities; local governments provide playground equipment and site maintenance.

Contact Mid-Continent Regional Office, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, P. O. Box 25837, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colo. 80225, on this and the next two actions.

**Texas.** The State Parks and Wildlife Department has published a trails and scenic waterways feasibility study entitled "Pathways and Paddleways." One part of the study involves a 30-mile stretch of abandoned railroad right-of-way between Comfort and Leon Springs, Texas. The paddleways portion of the study focuses on a 22.5-mile segment of the Guadalupe River between the low-water crossings at Kendalia-Bergheim and Rebecca Creek.

The study recommends acquisition of the railroad as a hiking, biking, and horseback riding trail. It also calls for designation of the river section of the Guadalupe River as a scenic river and waterways park to provide campgrounds and other related recreation facilities.

**Texas.** The right-of-way of a planned Fort Worth, Texas, bicycle project will use flood plain areas. The 6-mile route will follow the Clear Fork of the Trinity River within the city. The trail, which will cross no public streets, passes beneath several overpasses.

**Vermont.** The state will use Land and Water Conservation Fund matching moneys to develop 65 miles of trails for snowmobiling, hiking, and ski touring. The trails, which will use old logging roads where possible to minimize environmental impacts, will be located on State land in eight Vermont counties.

Contact: A. F. Heitmann, Commissioner, Department of Forests and Parks, Vermont Agency of Environmental Conservation, Montpelier, Vt. 05602.

**Washington.** The State Department of Natural Resources reports use of abandoned railroad grades and logging roads as all-terrain vehicle trails. The Department states that this permits cheaper construction and provides stable surfaces.

Contact: Bert L. Cole, Commissioner of Public Lands, Department of Natural Resources, Box 168, Olympia, Wash. 98501.

**Washington.** Numerous small cities are designating streets as bicycle routes and erecting signs showing the designation. At the same time, they are on the lookout for rights-of-way under power lines, along irrigation canals and over pipelines which will support multi-purpose trail developments.

Yakima, a city of 45,000 in central Washington, has designated a 5-mile bicycle route within the city. In addition, use of a Puget Sound Power and Light Company right-of-way north of the city for a multiple use trail is proposed. Another prospective trail would extend along 7.5 miles of the Yakima River. This would be designed primarily for equestrian use.

Contact: Bill Hutsinpiller, Director of Parks and Recreation, City Hall, Yakima, Wash. 98901.

**Washington.** Negotiations are underway between the Seattle Water Department and the King County Park Department to provide for trail use of Seattle's 30-mile-long Tolt River Pipeline right-of-way. The trail would be used for hiking, horseback riding, and bicycling. Motorized vehicles would be prohibited.

The pipeline right-of-way is more than 100 feet wide. In most areas a maintenance road extends along one side. Few improvements would be needed to allow for trail use. The proposed agreement between Seattle and King County, which involves use of an easement, contemplates a 3-phase development during the coming 3 years. The first phase would include erection of signs and improvement of grades.

*An equestrian trail likely will follow the Yakima River. Yakima Parks photo.*

*This first designated bike route in the city of Yakima, Wash., uses a residential street. Yakima Parks photo.*

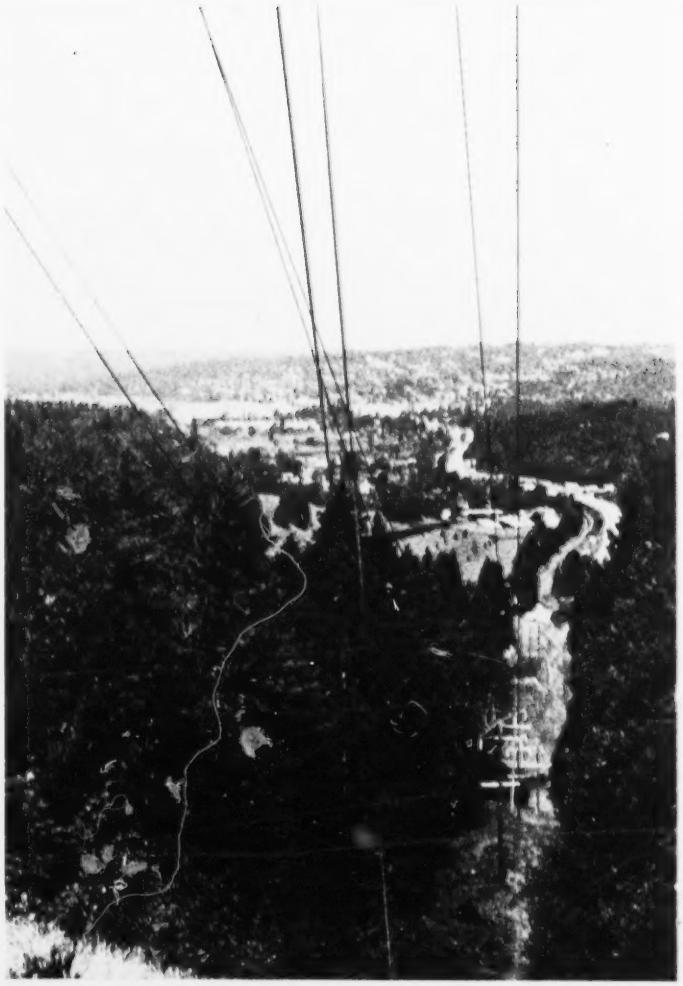
*An undeveloped trail traverses 7.5 miles of Puget Sound Power and Light Company right-of-way through north Yakima, Wash. Yakima Parks photo.*

The second phase would provide walkways, separation of foot and equestrian traffic, and extension of the trail. Phase three would make path improvements, construct river crossings, restrooms, and parking lots, and develop bicycle trails.

The Tolt River pipeline, completed in 1963, provides water for 350,000 people in Seattle and northern King County. Its source of water is the South Fork of the Tolt River in urban King County.

Contact: Charles Ginehm, County Parks Planner, King County Department of Parks and Recreation, W-226 King County Courthouse, Seattle, Wash. 98104, on this and the next action.

*The route of the Seattle Tolt River Watershed Pipeline in King County, Wash., will be developed for trail use. King County Parks photo.*



*President Ralph M. Davis and Kent, Wash., Mayor Isabel Hogan view the first section of trail opened on Puget Sound Power and Light right-of-way. BOR photo by Vic Ecklund.*

**Washington.** The Puget Sound Power and Light Company in King County, Wash., has announced that the public may use its abandoned interurban railway right-of-way which formerly connected Tacoma and the valley communities to the city of Seattle. The right-of-way carries power lines from their sources to Seattle. Interurban tracks and ties have long since been removed. The roadbed runs through portions of both King and Pierce counties.

A June 1972 meeting called by the King County Planning Department showed widespread approval of plans to develop the old railroad for hikers, bicyclists and horseback riders. The trail, connecting with an existing Seattle bike route, would create a 25-mile bicycle route between the University of Washington and Fife, a southern King County community.

*Puget Sound Power and Light Company's abandoned interurban railway through King and Pierce Counties, Wash., is to be used as a public trail. King County Parks photo.*

**West Virginia.** The Huntington and Pittsburg Districts of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are now exploring with the West Virginia Department of Natural Resources the feasibility of connecting proposed trail systems at its authorized Stonewall Jackson Lake Project and the Burnville Lake Project, W. Va., by a 5-mile trail link over the historic Weston and Gauley Bridge Turnpike (1850-53).

Corps Civil Works regulations provide for purchase of access road rights-of-way to connect State or local highways to recreation areas. These rights-of-way range from 100 to 200 feet wide. They are designed to provide park-like approaches to recreation areas. Sufficient lands usually are acquired at lake projects to provide for trail rights-of-way.

Contact: Office, Chief of Engineers, Planning Division, Civil Works, Washington, D. C. 20314.

**Rights-of-Way for the Future**

Facts seem to indicate that information on rights-of-way is becoming easier to obtain. Around the country are many examples of successful use of these linear properties for public outdoor recreation. Owners and controllers of rights-of-way properties in many areas are amenable to public recreation use where it is not contrary to existing uses and conditions. Development of public good will and relief from maintenance are important to rights-of-way owners, whether they be individual, corporate, or public agency entities.

As Dale Christiansen emphasizes, recreation planners and administrators need to evaluate closely the costs of taking on right-of-way management and maintenance obligations. No doubt areas are available which are no bargain, even when the acquisition is free. In many instances, however, partnership and other combination approaches can help to stretch recreation program budgets.

Some of the most attractive recreation settings today were made possible by using abandoned railroad seg-

## HIGHWAY RIGHTS-OF-WAY UNSUITABLE FOR RECREATION PURPOSES

By Dale Christiansen
Director, Bureau of Parks, Portland, Oreg.

Many years ago someone said "Beware of Greeks bearing Gifts." Today it might be more appropriate to state a similar admonition, "Beware of bureaucrats bearing gifts," especially where the tantalizing offer is free land for playgrounds for children, landscaped nooks for senior citizens, beautiful open space, etc., and the potential benefactors are freeway builders.

How many recreation and park professionals have been invited to participate in the planning process for a new freeway since. When this is all built, all of this greenery and recreation space can be yours? Wake up, people—you may be about to be duped.

It is certainly understandable that an agency that ends up acquiring hundreds or thousands of acres in the course of constructing a freeway would be interested in finding someone else to take over the very costly responsibility for the infinite maintenance of excess property. Especially is this true when parks are popular and park and recreation people are striving to improve their level of service.

Recreation officials should be alert and bear in mind that lands adjacent to a fully operating freeway may be unusable due to the sound level generated by the traffic. Even the areas beneath bridge approaches many times are unusable for humans because of noise and filth.

Recreation and park dollars are going to prove even more difficult to obtain in years to come, so weigh carefully the long range commitments placed upon community resources. Evaluate with care the true impact of all gifts.

Contact: Dale Christiansen, Director, Portland Bureau of Parks, 1107 SW Fourth Avenue, Portland, Oreg. 97204.

*Portland, Oreg., is experimenting with plastic disks to mark a 1-way bike trail and motorized travel way. Oregon Highway Division photo.*

ments, canal sides, and patchwork ownerships. The Pacific Crest Trail, the Appalachian Trail, and the proposed North Country Trail all join lands of many ownerships and myriad former uses to provide some of the Nation's most desirable public recreation. At least four of the 33 National Recreation Trails designated by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture are based on abandoned rights-of-way. The proposed 800 mile Potomac Heritage Trail would use the old Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Towpath. No doubt, many other prime recreation areas will come to life on old rights-of-way when planners and recreation administrators put their minds and talents to work.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, the Department of Transportation, and the Interstate Commerce Commission, should be able to help provide identification of many future recreation areas. Alert public recreation planners keeping close watch on land use changes in their areas probably are the best avenue for assuring that suitable lands will become available for outdoor recreation use.

The expanding work of vigorous private organizations such as The Nature Conservancy, the Bicycle Institute of America, numerous trail clubs, and the recently formed National Trails Council, 53 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. 60604, should serve increasingly to identify and preserve suitable areas.

In summary, rights-of-way occupy a public outdoor recreation role relatively small in acreage but highly strategic in location and other values.

## FEDERAL FINANCING OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

### Department of the Interior

**Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton** has directed that top priority be given to State and local government requests for financial assistance to rebuild flood-damaged public park and recreation areas and facilities.

Financial aid for this reconstruction will come from the Contingency Reserve of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which the Secretary can make available for Federal matching grants. The Secretary directed the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to work closely with the States and their political subdivisions in planning for alternative uses of flood plain lands. He also encouraged State and local governments to follow land use planning procedures which would devote more flood plains to recreation and other conservation purposes.

Following the directive from Secretary Morton, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Director James G. Watt ordered his regional staffs to begin immediate consultations with appropriate State and local officials in flood-stricken areas. Emergency consideration was given to Wilkes Barre, Pa., and Rapid City, S. Dak., areas. Watt also appealed to State Liaison Officers to emphasize measures designed to alleviate flood damage.

Some other Federal agencies, such as the Economic Development Administration, Department of Commerce, are authorized to make supplemental grants; these may increase the total Federal financial involvement in some projects to more than 50 percent.

Contact: Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. 20240.

**$5.5 Million to States for Fish Restoration.** The Fish and Wildlife Service apportioned $5.5 million to States for sport fish restoration beginning on July 1, according to an announcement by the Secretary of the Interior. Under the Federal Aid to Fish Restoration Program, States are reimbursed for up to 15 percent of projects such as acquisition of land and water areas, construction and rehabilitation of lakes, development of access sites and facilities for fishermen, and research to aid the management of sport fish. Funds come from a 10 percent excise tax on fishing tackle and other equipment under the Federal Dingell-Johnson Act. An additional apportionment will be made to States this fall.

Contact: Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. 20240.

**Bureau of Indian Affairs** Commissioner Louis R. Bruce has announced that Indian Tribal owners of forest lands who in the past have paid the government administrative fees for management and fire protection assistance may elect in the future to invest some of the money in intensified development of forest areas.

Bruce said the money involved can amount to as much as $3 million per year. In the past, fees have been based on returns from timber sales. The new option is designed to improve both forest production and enhance the forest environment on Indian Tribal lands, a growing recreational asset in some areas.

Contact: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. 20242.

**Bureau of Outdoor Recreation: Recent Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants.**

**Alabama.** A Land and Water Conservation Fund grant of $156,000 will enable Point Mallard Park, Decatur, Ala., to construct a 175-pad campground in a wooded area along the Tennessee River. The project adjoins Point Mallard Aquatic Center, which contains a unique wave pool. This uses four 75-horse power motors to compress and release air, creating waves 5 feet high for swimmers to enjoy. The new project will include a main building with an admissions office, laundry facilities, grocery, and three shelter-comfort buildings with covered picnic, shower, and restroom facilities.

Contact: Harry W. Rice, Executive Director, Point Mallard Park, P. O. Box 1865, Decatur, Ala. 35601.

**California.** A Land and Water Conservation Fund grant of $386,580 under the President's Legacy of Parks Program provides for acquisition of 851 acres at Pismo Beach, Calif. The grant announced on July 18, 1972, pushes the total money provided to California from the fund to more than $50 million. The total of $100 million of combined Federal and State matching funds has financed the acquisition and development of 225 park and recreation projects in California.

Contact: William Penn Mott, Jr., Director, Department of Parks and Recreation, 1416 Ninth Street, Sacramento, Calif. 95814.

**California.** The city of Fremont, Calif., near San Francisco, will use a Land and Water Conservation grant to develop a 78-mile bikeway. This will be a major part of the Fremont Trails System, a network of bicycling and horseback riding routes which will traverse Fremont streets, highway frontage roads, dikes of privately owned salt ponds, and some streets in neighboring communities. A citizens' group, the Fremont Advisory Committee on Trails, assisted in planning the trail network.

Contact: City of Fremont, 39700 Civic Center Drive, Fremont, Calif. 94538.

**Maryland.** A Land and Water Conservation Fund grant to Maryland of nearly $3 million will enable the State to acquire 4,266 acres of land for a new State park near Laurel, Md. The grant is one of the largest since inauguration of the President's Legacy of Parks Program. It provides for the final stage of a project to acquire more than 7,000 acres of land along both sides of the Patuxent River. The area will form Patuxent State Park.

*New campground facilities will serve visitors to Point Mallard Park, Decatur, Ala., which features artificial surf. Point Mallard Park photo.*

Contact: Director, Maryland Department of Forests and Parks, State Office Building, Annapolis, Md. 21404.

## STATE AND LOCAL FINANCING OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

**Alaska.** Three new acts of the 1972 Legislature establish a tourism program for the State.

Chapter 171 establishes a revolving tourism fund in the Department of Commerce, effective May 1, 1973, and provides authority to make loans to tourism industries of up to $1 million each.

Chapter 148 provides for a 9-member Tourism Advisory Board.

Chapter 158 appropriates $1 million to the Department of Commerce for the revolving tourism fund.

Contact: Theodore G. Smith, Director, Division of Parks, 323 E. Fourth Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.

**Arkansas.** The Arkansas Game and Fish Commission's magazine, **Arkansas Game and Fish,** spring and Summer issue, reports that the Commission acquired 24,202.22 acres of game and fish lands for $2,350,393.40 between July 1970 and July 1971. Average cost per acre was $97. The magazine states that during fiscal years 1969-70 and 1970-71, the Commission acquired more acres of land for public hunting and fishing than had been secured in the previous 10-year period.

Contact: Jay Kaffka, Arkansas Game and Fish, 2 Capitol Mall, Little Rock, Ark. 72201.

**Colorado.** Denver voters on September 8, 1972, approved a recreation bond issue totalling $9,040,000. Nearly one-third the amount will be used for park development. The remainder will pay for construction at recreation centers, landscaping, hike-bike trails, tennis courts, and ball fields.

In other actions during the past year, the Denver metropolitan area has witnessed the passage of a series of recreation bond issues.

The Foothills Recreation District passed a $500,000 parks and recreation issue in June 1971. In October, the South Suburban Metropolitan Park and Recreation District approved a $2 million bond program. In that same month, Greenwood Village voters set aside $500,000 for park and recreation purposes. Littleton, Colo., in January voted to spend $400,000 to acquire flood plain parkland along the South Platte River. In May 1972, the city of Lakewood passed a $3 million measure providing for recreation site purchases.

Contact: Mid-Continent Regional Office, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, P.O. Box 25837, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colo. 80225.

**Florida.** Voters in the city of Miami, Fla., in March 1972 approved a $39.9 million bond issue for parks and recreation. The funds will be used to add 17 new parks in the city; upgrade almost all of the 57 existing parks; purchase two parcels of property needed to give the city a continuous bayfront park between MacArthur Causeway and the Dupont Plaza; create a scenic walkway along the Miami River from Brickell Avenue to Flagler Street; and to construct bicycle paths in Coconut Grove and along the Florida East Coast Railway tracks through the city. Two years ago, Miami voters disapproved a $47.5 million bond issue which included $15.2 million for recreation.

Contact: Stephen P. Clark, Mayor of Miami, City of Miami, Miami, Fla. 33130.

**Indiana.** In June 1972, the city of Indianapolis sold bonds totaling $8,450,000 for recreational purposes. The issue will finance the purchase of approximately 285 acres for parks, construction of six combination swimming pools and ice rinks, and the establishment of three golf courses. In addition, it will help pay for landscaping, maintenance, and remodeling of buildings, the lighting of several tennis courts and parks, and fencing and equipping playgrounds.

Contact: Department of Parks and Recreation, 1426 West 29th Street, Indianapolis, Ind. 46208.

**Maine.** Voters of the State on June 19, 1972, by a narrow margin of about 1,500 votes passed a $3,090,000 development bond issue. Of this, more than $2 million is earmarked for parks.

Contact: Lawrence Stuart, Commissioner, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Office Building, Augusta, Maine 04330.

**Massachusetts.** The Environmental Capital Outlay Bill, Chapter 803, Acts of 1972, provides for bond issues totaling $130 million for acquisition and improvement of open space and recreation areas, plus some river and stream cleanup. The Metropolitan District Commission's share of the money will consist of $83 million to clean up pollution in Boston Harbor, $15 million to rehabilitate Boston's Franklin Park Zoo, and $31 million to enlarge and improve recreation facilities along the Mystic River. The Department of Natural Resources is allocated $9 million for acquisition, planning, and construction of recreation facilities. Of this, $4 million will be used to purchase South Cape Beach in Mashpee, the last warm-water beach which can be made available for public use on the south shore of Cape Cod.

Contact: Arthur Brownell, Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources, State Office Building, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston, Mass. 02114.

**Mississippi.** House Bill 660, enacted by the 1972 Mississippi Legislature, authorizes the sale of $25 million in negotiable general obligation State bonds. The proceeds will be used to construct, equip, furnish, and renovate State Parks, and to acquire additional lands needed for parks and historic sites. No more than $5 million worth of the bonds or such funds as are matched by Federal funds, whichever sum is greater, may be issued in any one year.

Contact: Rae Sanders, Outdoor Recreation Director, Mississippi Park System, Robert E. Lee Building, Jackson, Miss. 39201.

**New Jersey.** The 1972 State Legislature appropriated $500,000 to provide more than a quarter of a million disadvantaged youths an opportunity to participate in recreational and cultural day outings. The State Department of Environment Protection provided $484,750 of this as direct grants to 70 youth-serving agencies. The grants paid for busing and admission fees to parks, beaches, cultural and educational centers, and sports events.

Contact: Richard J. Sullivan, Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection, P.O. Box 1390, Trenton, N.J. 08625.

## FEDERAL ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

### The President

President Richard M. Nixon on June 20, 1972, issued a statement on the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held June 5-16 in Stockholm, Sweden. An excerpt follows:

> The United States achieved practically all of its objectives at Stockholm:
>
> 1. The Conference approved establishment of a new United Nations unit to provide continued leadership and coordination of environmental action, an important step which had our full support.
>
> 2. The Conference approved forming a $100 million United Nations environmental fund which I personally proposed last February.
>
> 3. The Conference overwhelmingly approved the U.S. proposal for a moratorium on commercial killing of whales.
>
> 4. The Conference endorsed our proposal for an international convention to regulate ocean dumping.
>
> 5. The Conference endorsed the U.S. proposal for the establishment of a World Heritage Trust to help preserve wilderness areas and other scenic natural landmarks.
>
> However, even more than in the specific agreements reached, I believe that the deepest significance of the Conference lies in the fact that for the first time in history, the nations of the world sat down together to seek better understanding of each other's environmental problems and to explore opportunities for positive action, individually and collectively. The governments and people of the world must now work together to make the objectives of the Stockholm Conference a reality.

**The Council on Environmental Quality's Third Annual Report** went to Congress on August 7, 1972, along with a message from President Nixon. In the President's words:

> I am pleased that the data presented in the Council's report indicate that the quality of the air in many of our cities is improving. Across the nation, emissions from automobiles—a significant portion of total emissions—are declining. We can expect these welcome trends to accelerate as the new standards and compliance schedules called for by the Clean Air Act of 1970 becomes fully effective.
>
> Although the Report shows that we still have a major battle ahead to restore the quality of our waters, impressive strides have been made under present authorities. These include a fivefold increase in criminal enforcement actions under the Refuse Act of 1899 since 1968. (Council Chairman Russell Train told a press conference: "On water quality . . . we are holding our own.")
>
> The Council's report estimates that in order to meet *current* environmental protection requirements, the public and private sectors together will need to spend an annual amount of $33 billion in 1980. Cumulative expenditures of more than $287 billion are estimated over the 10 years.

A Fact Sheet accompanying the Environmental Quality Council's Report pointed out that the Legacy of Parks Program has turned over 167 properties, covering 22,000 acres to 41 State and local governments and to Puerto Rico for public recreation use. The Fact Sheet also cited the President's Executive Order on controlling use of off-road vehicles on public lands, direction to the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior to identify areas in the East for wilderness designation, and the Executive Order banning predator control poisons on Federal land except in emergencies.

The Council report includes a chapter on National Parks, highlighting their 1972 Centennial celebration. Citing citizen recommendations for the National Parks program in the future, the Council supported suggestions that preservation rather than recreation be the central focus of the National Park Service in the next hundred years. The report quoted a citizen's group studying the National Parks under leadership of The Conservation Foundation as suggesting ". . . that hotel accommodations, private automobiles, and car camping be restricted or eliminated wherever possible."

Contact: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. Copies are $2 in paper cover.

### Department of Agriculture

**Extension Service Gardens for Recreation.** Entertainer and conservationist Eddie Albert has been working with outdoor recreation leaders in Illinois and Washington, D. C., on programs to benefit urban youth. He cooperated with the Champaign, Ill., Park District to develop a new recreation program which lets city children work their own flower and vegetable plots. Albert visited with the children enrolled and expressed his hope that after a pilot year in Champaign, other communities will start Eddie Albert Farm Programs.

Albert also has been discussing with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and National Recreation and Park Association the possibilities of starting "Parks as Living Farms." He has talked with USDA's Extension Service about launching a gardening program for urban and suburban youths who have no other opportunity to take part in such activities.

Contact: Karl Munson, Extension Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20250.

*A citizens symposium sponsored by The Conservation Foundation recommended steps to protect National Parks for the future. NPS photo by Loretta Neumann.*

*A "mini-farmer" shows off her crop of onions at the annual Harvest Festival of the Washington Youth Garden program. Federal Extension Service photo.*

**Department of the Army**

**Corps of Engineers** enforcement personnel have begun issuing citations for dumping refuse at some Civil Works Projects. Authority to issue citations at designated projects is contained in Section 234 of the Flood Control Act, P.L. 91-611 (84 Stat 1818). Individuals will be cited for aggravated cases of refuse dumping and other violations of provisions of chapter III, Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations.

Corps personnel will not engage in the actual enforcement of other laws, since Federal, State, county or local law enforcement agencies retain such statutory authority and responsibility.

**LET'S MAKE BOATING A SAFER SPORT**

by Lt. Cmdr. Gilbert Shaw
U.S. Coast Guard

Forty-five million Americans will discover, or rediscover the pleasures of recreational boating this year. If the trend continues, more will seek rest, relaxation and fun on the waterways in the years to come.

The continuing boom in pleasure boating adds boatmen to the outdoor scene on a daily basis. Some have worked themselves up from the 14-foot aluminum boat to larger craft and have taken the time to learn about and respect the nation's lakes, rivers and streams. Others feel that because there are no traffic signs, roads, posted speed limits or driver's licenses, they can head for the open water without either operational or safety experience and education.

According to Coast Guard Commandant Admiral Chester R. Bender, the Federal Boat Safety Act of 1971 has given his Service a mandate to make recreational boating a safer sport. The nation's top Coast Guard officer said, "We are both determined and obligated to cut down the 3,909 boating accidents reported last year. Whenever statistics show that any activity causes 1,582 deaths and property loss of over nine million dollars, something must be improved."

The relatively new law gives the Coast Guard the responsibility of laying down the criteria for deciding what makes a boat and its related equipment "safe." Some of the factors involved are minimum flotation requirements, maximum horsepower limits for certain craft, and load capacities for particular vessels. These are important to both the manufacturer and the boatman . . . the manufacturer to insure his product meets the Federal safety standards, and the boatman, who, as a consumer must have some assurance that he is buying safe equipment.

Other standards are in development. They too will be based on making boating safer. The Coast Guard is working on regulations involving navigation lights, emergency signaling equipment, carrying of safety equipment, and prevention of fires and explosions. As the rules are prepared they are made public, as was the regulation requiring almost every boat to have lifesaving devices readily available for all hands on board.

Admiral Bender said, "We are working very hard to get the boatman to take part in safe boating education programs. If more do not participate, we will be forced to push for mandatory safety education which will be required before an operator can be licensed." He adds that the Coast Guard Auxiliary, the United States Power Squadron and other organizations already have such courses available at little or no cost.

Coast Guard Headquarters in Washington has several pamphlets already available and more being prepared. One recent booklet, "(Almost) Everything You Always Wanted To Know About Boating . . . But Were Ashamed To Ask," has won wide popularity in the boating fraternity. This pamphlet is available from U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters (GBBE/62), 400 7th Street, S.W., Washington, D. C. 20590.

A new self-teaching "Skipper's Course" is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. The catalog number (TD-5.2:Sk3) and the stock number (5012-0050) and a check or money order for one dollar should be included with a request for this course.

The Coast Guard realizes that its boating safety teams, made up of about 400 Coast Guardsmen, cannot cover the vast areas used by boatmen. To assist the State governments in carrying out their programs of taking the dangers out of boating and leaving the pleasures in, the Coast Guard has granted financial aid to all 50 states and each of the Nation's territories.

Admiral Bender stated that the purpose of new regulations and requirements levied on boat manufacturers and boatmen is not to make boating less enjoyable. He added "The Nation's waters represent one of the country's last frontiers. It is a frontier we must protect so that our children, their children and the generations which follow will be able to enjoy the many water-associated sports. Safety on the water is a necessity and we will do all we possibly can to protect the American boatman."

Contact: United States Coast Guard, 400 7th Street, S.W., Washington, D. C. 20590.

All areas designated for Corps refuse dumping enforcement will be posted with appropriate signs. Rangers are being trained to carry out the enforcement program.

Contact: Office, Chief of Engineers, Operations Division, Civil Works, Washington, D. C. 20314.

### Environmental Protection Agency

**Final Standards for Marine Sanitation Devices.** The Environmental Protection Agency in June 1972 issued standards for sanitation devices to be required on vessels using the Nation's navigable waters. Text of the EPA statement was published in the Federal Register of June 23, 1972, (37 F.R. 9497). Establishment of standards is required by the Federal Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970. The law also requires the Coast Guard to issue and enforce regulations consistent with the EPA standards governing design, construction, installation, and operation of the marine sanitation devices. Rowboats, canoes, and a variety of other small craft are exempt from the standards.

Contact: Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D. C. 20460.

### Department of Housing and Urban Development

**New Open Space Project Selection System Published.** Revised criteria for evaluating open space program funding proposals were published in the Federal Register of April 14, 1972, (37 F.R. 7391). The criteria in general are the same as those listed in "Outdoor Recreation Action," Report No. 23, p. 18. Minor modifications accommodate public comments.

Contact: Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D. C. 20410.

### Department of the Interior

**Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton** has assumed Chairmanship of the Susquehanna River Basin Commission. He succeeds Milton J. Shapp, Governor of Pennsylvania, who had served as the first Chairman since July 1971. Morton designated Thomas C. H. Webster, his Federal alternate, to serve as Acting Chairman and to deal with recent flood damage in the basin.

The Commission administers the Susquehanna River Basin Compact, an agreement between the States of Pennsylvania, New York, and Maryland, and the Federal Government for water resource protection and development. The Compact was authorized by Congress and signed into law by President Nixon on December 24, 1970.

Contact: Thomas C. H. Webster, Acting Chairman, Susquehanna River Basin Commission, Camp Hill, Pa.

**The Secretary** on July 3, 1972, appointed John F. McKune of Laguna Niguel, Calif., to the post of Director of Personnel for the Department of the Interior. McKune succeeds Newell Terry, who retired last January after 16 years in the position.

Contact: Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. 20240.

### National Park Service

**New Natural Landmarks Named by Secretary Morton.** Twenty-three new Natural Landmarks have been designated by Secretary Morton. They will be included in the National Registry of Natural Landmarks. The program is a conservation effort to encourage owners to preserve exceptional natural areas.

The 23 bring to 190 the number of Natural Landmarks listed in the National Registry by the National Park Service.

Contact: National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. 20240, on this and the next two actions.

**Five Outstanding Study Areas Become National Environmental Education Landmarks.** Secretary Morton on July 14, 1972, designated five "outdoor classroom" areas as National Environmental Education Landmarks.

A project of the National Park Service, National Environmental Education Landmarks provide national recognition for sites with outstanding environmental education programs. These 5 bring to 16 the total number of sites so recognized.

**Super Trams to Carry Washington Sightseers.** "Super Trams," 3-car trackless trains, are carrying tourists through Arlington National Cemetery this year. The new transportation units carry as many as 141 visitors on a single tour.

The trams are like those introduced in Yosemite National Park, Calif., last year. What was an experiment at Yosemite Valley is now established practice. This transportation method may help solve a major recreation problem—how to preserve natural environments in outstanding areas while enabling millions of people to see them.

*These trams now carry visitors through Arlington National Cemetery for a close view without increasing auto traffic. National Park Service photo.*

*Under the Federal Boat Safety Act of 1971, the U.S. Coast Guard seeks to make boating a safer sport. Coast Guard Photo.*

### Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation reports addition of four new National Recreation Trails to the National Trails System during the past year bringing the total to 33 in the Nation.

The four latest additions include:

**Highline Canal Trail, Aurora, Colo.** This is a 5-mile-long foot, bicycle, and horseback trail administered by the Aurora City Parks and Recreation Department. Designated in June 1972, it is the second of a projected 80-mile-long Highline Canal Trail through metropolitan Denver.

**Belle Isle Bicycle Trail, Detroit, Mich.** This is a 0.9-mile-long bicycle trail loop administered by the Detroit Parks and Recreation Department. It was designated in January 1972.

**Willamette River Trail, Eugene, Oreg.** This 0.97-mile-long foot, bicycle, and wheelchair trail following the river bank is administered by the Eugene Parks and Recreation Department. It was designated in March 1972.

**Cargill Long Park Trail, Longview, Texas.** This night-lighted foot and bicycle trail, designated in June 1972, extends for 2.5 miles along an abandoned railroad right-of-way. It is administered by the Longview Parks and Recreation Department.

Under the National Trails System Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-543) the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to designate State, local, and private trails that meet criteria as National Recreation Trails. Twenty-nine designated trails were listed in "Outdoor Recreation Action," Report No. 20, p. 4.

### The New Golden Eagle Passport

The Golden Eagle Passport Program, which provides for entrance fees to designated Federal areas, gained permanent status with enactment of legislation by the Congress on July 11, 1972. The new Act provides for $10 Golden Eagle permits to be used only for admission to designated entrance fee areas administered by the National Park Service and at National Recreation Areas administered by the Forest Service. Persons aged 62 years and older are eligible for free Golden Age Passports which have the same entitlement as the Golden Eagle. In addition, Golden Age Passport holders are to be allowed a 50 percent reduction in special recreation use fees.

Post Offices will sell the new permits. Comparable user fees for comparable services will be emphasized among the recreation agencies. Agencies are granted

arrest authority; the Golden Eagle symbol is protected; and foreign nationals will be permitted free entrance during the first three years by showing their current visas or passports.

Under the new act, revenues collected from fees are to be available for reappropriation to the collecting agency for any authorized outdoor recreation function of that agency, except that during the first 5 years up to 40 percent may be appropriated for enhancement of the fee collection system.

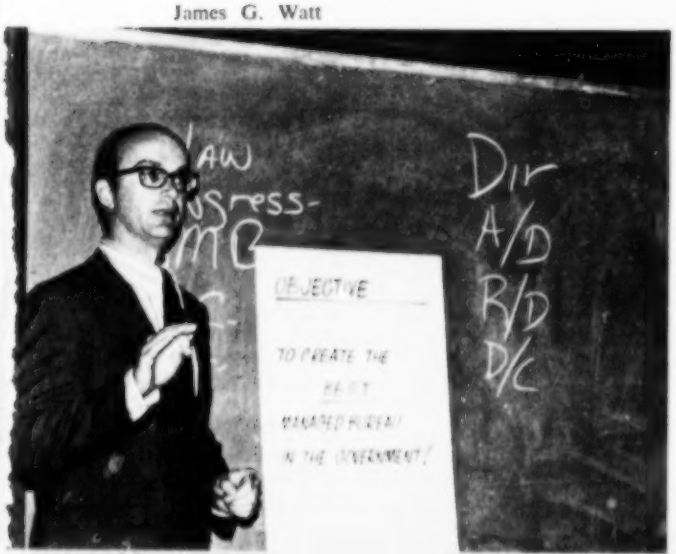
The new act specifies that the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation is to make annual reports to the House and Senate Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs. Such reports are due each March 31 and are to include a summary of the Federal fee collection program, the coordination of applicable data governmentwide, and recommendations for improvement of the fee program.

Since the new legislation came late in the recreation season, the agencies are continuing this year to charge the fees they were collecting under prior authorities. Thus, the Golden Eagle and Golden Age Passports will not become effective until 1973. The Parklands Passport in use by the National Park Service this year is closely similar to the new Golden Eagle Passport in cost, entrance provisions, and benefits for those 62 years of age or older.
Contact: Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. 20240.

**Four-Month Management Goal Set for Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.** The first major effort of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation's new Director, James G. Watt, was to launch an intensive 120-day management and reorganization program.

In the first of a series of management meetings with Bureau personnel, Watt stated: "I want the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in 60 days to be the best managed agency in the Federal Government. In 120 days, I want everybody around us to know that it is the best managed agency."

James G. Watt




Organizational changes which took place in the Bureau during July and August 1972 included:

Establishment of a seventh Regional Office in Albuquerque, N. Mex. It serves a new South Central Region that includes New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

Appointment of Rolland B. Handley, who had been Northeast Regional Director since 1966, to head the new South Central Region.

Transfer of Maurice D. "Red" Arnold from the Mid-Continent Region in Denver, Colo., to head the Northeast Regional Office in Philadelphia.

Reassignment of Fred Jones from Assistant Director for Management and Budget to Assistant Director for Planning and Studies.

Reassignment of William C. Dent from Assistant Director for Planning and Studies to Special Assistant to the Director.

Appointment of Hubert Van Dyke as Assistant Director for Management and Budget. He formerly was Assistant Regional Director in the Southeast Region.

Reassignment of Roy K. Wood from Southeast Regional Director to Special Assistant to the Director.

Appointment of Douglas Baldwin as Chief, Office of Information. Baldwin had been Acting Deputy Director for Congressional Affairs with the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Establishment of an Office of Environmental Affairs in the Office of the Director, headed by Jerome Anderson.

An exchange of assignments between Robert A. Ritsch, who becomes Chief, Division of State Programs, and Lawrence H. Mirkes, now Chief, Division of Federal Land Acquisition, both in the Bureau's Washington Office.

Contact: Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. 20240.

### Tennessee Valley Authority

The Tennesse Valley Authority is using a new approach designed to develop wildlife cover or productive farm use of power line rights-of-way. Areas under transmission lines are being cleared mechanically, leaving the land ready for pasture, crops, or game cover use. A cost-sharing arrangement encourages landowners to install wildlife plantings or agricultural use. Biologists believe that wildlife plantings can double the carrying capacity of right-of-way for quail, deer, turkey, doves, or other game species. When trails are installed along cleared right-of-way, weekend hikers and strollers have a chance of seeing a variety of animals and birds in their natural habitat.

Contact: Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tenn. 37902, on this and the following action.

**Strip Mining Brings Special Request.** Continued discussions and publicity on the adverse effects of strip mining on rural lands has prompted the Tennessee Valley Authority to request that "Outdoor Recreation Action" print the following statement in full.

TVA has included reclamation and conservation requirements since 1965 in its contract awards for coal produced by strip or auger mining. The controls were broadened in 1971 to require submission and approval of a detailed mining and reclamation plan before a producer can qualify as an approved bidder and the withholding by TVA of a portion of the contract payments until required reclamation is completed. In the spring of 1972, TVA's Board of Directors approved a broad statement of policy on environmental protection of coalmined land. The policy recognizes TVA's resolve to prevent adverse effects on scenic, natural, or recreation resources from mining coal it buys.

TVA will not accept offers of coal mined in or near areas officially designated by State or Federal agencies, or identified by TVA, as wild or scenic river areas or as wilderness, natural, scenic, or public recreation areas; or areas under study for such designation pursuant to legislative authority, except where special circumstances exist. Neither will it accept offers from locations in or near areas designated under legislative authority as potential sites for these uses unless, after coordination with appropriate agencies, TVA determines that the coal can be mined without substantially adversely affecting the area's potential for such use. In such cases, and also in cases involving offerings of coal from mines in or near other visually important areas such as major highways or population centers, special provisions designed to protect esthetic values are incorporated in the purchase contracts. No coal will be accepted from areas in which in TVA's judgment mining would adversely affect a public water supply and such adverse effect cannot be avoided by proper reclamation.

### Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission

The Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission, authorized by President Nixon on March 22, 1972, under provisions of the Water Resource Planning Act, P.L. 89-80, began operation July 1, 1972, with headquarters in the Twin Cities, Minn. George W. Griebenow, formerly Administrator of the Waterloo, Iowa, Community Development Board, is Chairman.

The Commission is now studying the Minneapolis-Saint Paul Metropolitan Area. It is also consulting on coordinated basin wildlife program needs with the Departments of Conservation in the member States of Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Missouri.

Contact: George W. Griebenow, Chairman, Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission, Room 510, Federal Building, Fort Snelling, Twin Cities, Minn. 55111.

## STATE AND LOCAL ORGANIZATION

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation tabulation shows that in recent years 21 States have established programs for preservation of one or more wild or scenic rivers. States and the dates their programs were initiated are:

Alabama, 1969; California, 1968; Georgia, 1969; Indiana, established without specific legislation required; Iowa, 1970; Kentucky, 1972; Louisiana, 1970; Maine, 1966; Maryland, 1971; Massachusetts, 1971; Michigan, 1970; Minnesota, 1963; New York, 1972; North Carolina, 1971; Ohio, 1968; Oklahoma, 1970; Oregon, 1970; Tennessee, 1968; Virginia, 1970; West Virginia, 1969; and Wisconsin, 1965.

Several other States have studied or otherwise have inventoried potential State scenic rivers. These are listed, together with responsible officials in each State, in a "Summary of State Actions to Establish State Scenic River Programs" available free upon request from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

Contact: Division of Resource Area Studies, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. 20240.

**Alaska.** Chapter 107, Laws of Alaska, 1972, provides for establishing trails and footpaths for public use. The new law also authorizes the State Department of Natural Resources to issue grants to cities or boroughs and the State Department of Highways for acquisition, development, and maintenance of trails. The act specifies that trails established by local governments can be used by both motorized and nonmotorized traffic with the approval of the Commissioner of Natural Resources. State appropriations for the new trails may be as much as 1 percent of the total yearly sum of State and Federal matching Funds combined under the Federal aid highways program.

Contact: Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks, 323 E. Fourth Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska 99501, on this and the next action.

**Alaska.** The 1972 State Legislature enacted Chapter 168, Laws of Alaska, creating an Alaska Conservation Action Corps. Youths enrolled in the Corps will provide staff services for public agencies, clean up litter, aid in neighborhood improvement programs, assist in fire prevention, and build trails, among other assignments. The program will become active when Federal funds are appropriated to carry it out.

**Arkansas.** Charles T. Crow, Director of the Arkansas State Department of Planning, has been designated by Governor Dale Bumpers as State Liaison Officer to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

Contact: Charles T. Crow, Director, Arkansas Department of Planning, Capital Hill Building, Little Rock, Ark. 72201.

**Idaho.** Governor Cecil Andrus has created an Off-Road Vehicle Advisory Committee to investigate needs of user groups and to develop guides for land management agency planning. At its first meeting the

Committee suggested needs for legislation and long range State recreation vehicle plans.

Contact: Steven Bly, Director, Department of Parks and Recreation, Statehouse, Boise, Idaho 83707.

**New Hampshire.** As a result of tests conducted by the New Hampshire Department of Health and Welfare, State employees will be required to wear ear plugs when riding snowmobiles. The tests proved that helmets are insufficient safeguard against hearing damage caused by prolonged exposure to engine noise.

Contact: Stewart L. Stokes, Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Occupational Health, 1 Pillsbury Street, Concord, N.H. 03310.

**New Jersey.** The Department of Environmental Protection is prohibiting camping, swimming, boating, and use of recreational vehicles on trails to Sunfish Pond. The area, located astride a mountain in Worthington State Forest close to the Appalachian Trail and the Delaware River, is suffering from "people pollution." A new walk-in campground located about a third of a mile south of the pond will relieve some of the pressures.

Contact: Richard J. Sullivan, Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection, P.O. Box 1390, John Fitch Plaza, Trenton, N.J. 08625.

**New York.** New 1972 laws significant in New York's programs of outdoor recreation and related environmental quality include:

Chapter 663, which transfers the Hudson River Valley Commission from the Office of Planning Services to the Office of Parks and Recreation.

Chapter 869, which designates certain portions of selected rivers in the Adirondack Park for immediate inclusion in a new Wild, Scenic and Recreational River System and sets a procedure for subsequent inclusion of other suitable rivers of the State. The Department of Environmental Conservation will administer the System outside the Park and share in-park responsibility with the Adirondack Park Agency.

Chapter 904, which permits County Environmental Management Councils to advise county officials on matters affecting conservation of natural resources.

Chapter 929, which authorizes the Department of Environmental Conservation to contract with Federally funded nonprofit organizations for beautification of parks, recreation areas and highways employing residents of 60 years age or older with net incomes of less than $1,000.

Contact: Henry L. Diamond, Commissioner, Department of Environmental Conservation, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, N. Y. 12201, on these and the next two actions.

**New York.** Designation of New York's first Agricultural District has been approved by Commissioner Diamond. Under terms of 1971 legislation, 5,135 acres of Schoharie County farmland will be protected from unreasonable farming restrictions. Most of the land within the district will be eligible for agricultural value assessment. In addition, the designation places limits on seizing the property by exercise of eminent domain authorities and on expenditure of public funds to pay for converting it to non-farm uses.

**New York.** A New York State Association of Conservation Commissions, founded on June 10, 1972, is designed to give commissions around the State a unified voice on critical environmental issues. Doris Lyng, Chairman, East Aurora Commission for the Conservation of the Environment, Erie County, is the Association's first President.

**Ohio.** The Department of Natural Resources this summer announced the largest expansion of programs in the history of Ohio's State Park operations. Initiated were several programs designed to provide new recreation opportunities for low income city dwellers, senior citizens, and the handicapped in the State's 57 parks.

*Governor John J. Gilligan joins Akron, Ohio, inner-city children in the day camp at Mohican State Park. Ohio Department of Natural Resources photo.*

Daily buses from the State's eight largest cities transported senior citizens and disadvantaged youths to State park day camps. These offered special nature hiking, fishing, swimming, boating, picknicking, and park touring attractions. Two State parks also offered free overnight and weekend camping programs. They supplied sites and tents for groups.

Special camping and trail facilities for the handicapped were made available at Salt Lake State Park. A recreation specialist in therapeutics helped in the program.

Fishmobiles making weekly trips from major cities to State parks transported senior citizens who wished to fish or to learn fishing techniques. Addition of 14 park naturalists to the staff made possible increased emphasis on nature experiences and environmental education.

Contact: William B. Nye, Director, Department of Natural Resources, Ohio Departments Building, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

**Oregon.** During the nine months since it was established, the Oregan Recreation Trails Advisory Council held meetings throughout the State to obtain information on trail needs and problems. The Council is expected to assist the State Highway Commission in designating existing State Park trails as initial components of the Oregon Recreation Trails System. The State Parks and Recreation Section of the State Highway Division plans a study of present and future supply, demand, and need for trails. The system was authorized by the Oregon Recreation Trails System Act, Chapter 614, Oregon Laws of 1971.

Contact: David G. Talbot, State Parks Superintendent, 301 Highway Building, Salem, Oreg. 97310.

*Ohio's Salt Fork State Park features special facilities for the handicapped. Department of Natural Resources photo.*

## PRIVATE ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

**Sea Ventures.** Walter J. Cairnes and his sloop have started waves at Barnegat Bay, N.J., that have moved onto the land. Initially he invited inner-city youths and elderly people to experience what he called "Sea Ventures," in his vessel. Since then his non-profit program has grown until now it uses 8 acres of shoreline along the Toms River, a trained staff, and outdoor facilities that include an amphitheater, a 6-acre sports field, and courts for basketball, volleyball and badminton. "Sea Ventures" now serves community action groups, State and municipal recreation departments, boys' and girls' clubs, church groups, and Model Cities Programs. User costs are held to a non-profit level.

Contact: Walter Cairnes, "Sea Ventures," P.O. Box 31, Tavallette, N.J. 08735.

## FEDERAL ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT

### Department of Agriculture

**A total of 192 Soil Conservation Service** watershed recreation developments in 39 states, together with another 221 recreation or fish and wildlife developments completed or approved for development, will provide close-to-home recreation opportunities for many citizens across the country.

An example of the impact of watershed recreation on a local area is Icelandic State Park, near Cavalier, N. Dak. Formerly residents of the area traveled 65 miles to reach a lake. Now they enjoy one that is located in a park only 6 miles away. The project was developed around an SCS small watershed dam. A local resident donated 190 acres of woods for the park; and the local sponsors provided another 280 acres. The park contains a golf course and campground.

Contact: Soil Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20250.

### Department of the Interior

**Bureau of Indian Affairs** Commissioner Louis R. Bruce has dedicated the first of a series of public campgrounds to be opened under auspices of Indian Campgrounds, Inc., on American Indian Reservations. The 100-site camping area, owned and operated by the Hoopa Valley Indian Tribe, overlooks the Trinity River about 12 miles north of Willow Creek, Calif. A national chain of public campgrounds will be opened on reservations by Indian Campgrounds, Inc., an Indian-owned corporation based in Sacramento, Calif.

Contact: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20242.

**The Bureau of Land Management** and the Mid-Willamette Chapter of the Northwest Steelheaders

have made it possible for steelhead and salmon to reach several miles of streams long blocked by a man-made barrier. A large culvert in Fall Creek, a tributary of the Alsea River, discharged water in a 6-foot drop at its lower end. Fishermen volunteered to place four large gabions below the culvert to hold water back in a series of ascending pools. Migrating fish now can swim up the pools and pass through the culvert to upstream spawning areas.

Contact: Bob Hostetter, Bureau of Land Management, P.O. Box 2965, Portland, Oreg. 97208.

## STATE AND LOCAL ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT

**Connecticut.** The State recently acquired its first National Wildlife Refuge when Esther Everett Lape and four neighbors deeded 175 acres of tidal wetlands and uplands known as Salt Meadow to the Department of the Interior.

The refuge, located on the Menunketesuck River a mile above Long Island Sound, is part of the only remaining undeveloped 20 square miles of river estaurine left in Connecticut. The land was donated in an effort to halt development on the river and bring back wildlife.

Contact: Dan W. Lufkin, Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection, State Office Building, Hartford, Conn. 06115.

**District of Columbia.** North Michigan Park, an unusual neighborhood park, is designed to make a limited area available for use of citizens of all ages. The park resulted from cooperation between local citizens and the District of Columbia Department of Recreation in planning and helping to get the center built. Included is a sunken basketball court edged with spectator seating. The court also is equipped for use as a children's spray area during summer. An apparatus area has been fitted with play equipment, including a playscape with geodesic climber, a merry-go-round, and two slides. An adult game area with two tables adjoins a sunken tot-lot. The community building is constructed of bricks. It has no windows. A steel door is designed to make the building vandal-proof.

Contact: Joseph H. Cole, Director, Recreation Department, 3149 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20010.

**New York.** In Brookhaven, N.Y., garbage is providing land for recreation rather than adding to the solid waste problem. About 1,000 tons of garbage per day is being used as landfill on a site where a 74-acre sports park is planned.

Contact: Henry Diamond, Commissioner, Department of Environmental Conservation, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, N.Y. 12201.

**Washington.** The State Game Department has purchased more than 100 public access areas and parking lots on lakes and streams and has obtained more than 3,000 acres and 56 miles of easements for fishing access. The Department also has acquired 148,000 acres of wildlife habitat and public recreation land.

The acquisitions were made with State bond issue funds and matching grants from the Land and Water Conservation Fund administered by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

Contact: Carl N. Crouse, Director, Department of Game, 600 N. Capitol Way, Olympia, Wash. 98504.

*The Game Department has acquired and developed many access sites such as this one at Jamison Lake, Douglas County, Wash., shown on opening day. Washington State Game Department photo.*

*Full baskets and fast action prevail at the new District of Columbia park's sunken basketball court. District of Columbia photo by Sylvia Johnson.*

## PRIVATE ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT

**Michigan Nature Association,** 124 Miller Street, Mt. Clemens, Mich. 48043, recently purchased a 380-acre tract of "wilderness" land north of Paradise, Mich., including 700 feet of Lake Superior beach. Founded as a bird watching club 21 years ago, the 550-member non-profit association began acquiring natural areas in 1960. Currently it owns 26 tracts totaling 1,585 acres.

**The Nature Conservancy,** Suite 800, 1800 N. Kent Street, Arlington, Va. 22209, recently has preserved a number of areas. They include:

**Barr Hill Nature Preserve,** a 256-acre area near Greensboro, Vt., donated to the Nature Conservancy for "inspirational, educational and scientific purposes."

**Santanoni Preserve,** in Essex County, N.Y., which will be conveyed to the State as part of the Blue Line of the Adirondack Forest Preserve, thanks to assistance by the Conservancy and the previous land owner.

**Mendon Peak and Little Killington,** 3,215 acres of mountains, have been purchased for the State of Vermont. The State will pay for them with Land and Water Conservation Fund assistance. The area will be added to Calvin Coolidge State Forest.

**Two Allegheny River islands in Pennsylvania.** Nine Mile Island, 5 acres in size, and Fourteen Mile Island, 34 acres, have been conveyed to the Conservancy by the McDonough Company of Parkersburg, W. Va. The tracts will be leased to the Three Rivers Improvement and Development Corporation for public use.

**Bull Run-Occoquan Regional Park** in Fairfax County, Va., will be enlarged by addition of a 468-acre area which the Conservancy acquired at the request of William L. Lightsey, Executive Director, Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority. The Authority will purchase the area when funds become available.

**Open Lands Project,** 53 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. 60604, is developing a vest pocket demonstration park on an urban renewal site in the Hyde Park neighborhood of Chicago. Using a grant from the Community Trust, the Project has arranged for transfer of the urban renewal site to the Chicago Park District. In cooperation with community groups, the project will carry out a landscape architect's design in developing the area.

**Save-the-Redwoods League,** 114 Sansome Street, Room 605, San Francisco, Calif. 94104, has recently donated two parcels of redwood forest for addition to State Parks. A 1,196-acre area will go to Humboldt Redwoods State Park and a 240-acre tract will go to Big Basin Redwoods State Park.

## FEDERAL PLANNING, RESEARCH, CONFERENCES AND SPECIAL STUDIES

### Department of Agriculture

**Forest Service** Chief John R. McGuire has announced a plan to improve timber resource management in the 155 National Forests. Major emphasis is placed on more sensitive handling of clearcutting harvest methods. McGuire said the plan responds directly to harvesting guidelines set forth by the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands in its recent report, "Clearcutting on Federal Lands."

Contact: U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

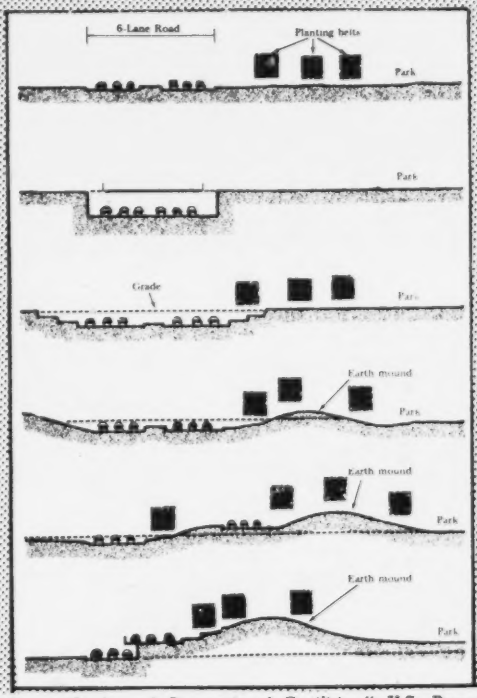
### Department of Housing and Urban Development

Public Safety in Parks is the subject of a contract study by Harold Lewis Malt Associates, Environmental Planners and Designers, Washington, D.C., for the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Completed in January 1972, the report is expected to be released soon. Entitled "An Analysis of Public Safety as Related to the Incidence of Crime in Parks and Recreation Areas in Central Cities," the report covers a major research effort in 16 major cities.

Contact: Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C. 20410.

**Technical Tips . . . Reduce Sight and Noise Impact**

*Ideas from BOR designed to enhance the recreation environment.*




*From "Park and Recreational Facilities," U.S. Department of Transportation.*

### Department of the Interior

**Environmental "Pulse" of Tampa Bay, Fla., Being Taken.** Geological Survey scientists are cooperating with the Tampa Port Authority in a 3-year study of Tampa Bay, Fla. The analysis of the 350-square-mile Bay estuary in Hillsborough, Manatee, and Pinellas Counties is to be completed by the fall of 1973.

Contact: Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. 20242.

**Rogue National Wild and Scenic River Plan Revised.** The Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service published revised joint development and management plans for the Rogue River in the Federal Register (37 F.R. 13408) on July 7, 1972. Original Master Plans of the two agencies for the river contained difference of language which proved confusing to users of the area.

Contact: Bob Hostetter, Bureau of Land Management, P.O. Box 2965, Portland, Oreg. 97208, for single copies.

**New Studies Announced.** A joint study by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, the Urban Institute, the District of Columbia Department of Recreation, and the Rockford, Ill., Park District, is nearing completion. The study is intended to develop practical management tools to enable local governments to measure the effectiveness of public recreation services. It is hoped that the study will help interested local governments address problems like those posed by a large city recreation and park administrator, "We are woefully uninformed as to who, what, and where our constituency is and what it needs." Publication information will be forthcoming in a future issue of "Outdoor Recreation Action."

In addition, the Bureau and the Urban Institute, with assistance from the International City Management Association, National Recreation and Park Association, and National Association of County Officials, have completed a nationwide survey of recreation planning and analysis activity in local government. Results will be published in the "1973 ICMA Yearbook."

**Office of Water Resources Research** reports that 40 of the more than 1,900 research reports received during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1972, dealt with water oriented recreation. The reports are listed in the semi-monthly issues of **Selected Water Resources Abstracts,** available for $22-per-year from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Va. 22151.

### Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission

Proceedings of a workshop entitled "Instream Flow Requirement Workshop" recently held by the Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission are available. Papers emphasize fisheries, wildlife, and recreation requirements of the area.

Contact: Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission, P. O. Box 908, Vancouver, Wash. 98660.

### Souris-Red-Rainy River Basins Commission

A Combined Report on Type I and Type II studies by the Souris-Red-Rainy River Basins Commission is expected to be published in early winter 1972.

Contact: Henry A. Hendrickson, Chairman, Souris-Red-Rainy River Basins Commission, Professional Center, Holiday Mall, Moorhead, Minn. 56560.

### Tennessee Valley Authority

"Creative Involvement--An Approach to the Eighties" was the theme of a joint Tennessee Valley Authority-U.S. Army Corps of Engineers outdoor recreation seminar held at Land Between the Lakes, Tenn. and Ky., this summer. More than 30 recreation planners and reservoir managers from 12 Corps districts attended, along with representatives from the National Park Service, Soil Conservation Service, National Recreation and Park Association, and one city-county urban recreational development. Discussions centered on property and people management in outdoor recreation areas and the growing need for more family and group camping facilities.

Contact: Information Office, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tenn. 37902.

## STATE AND LOCAL PLANNING, RESEARCH, CONFERENCES AND SPECIAL REPORTS

**California.** The Association of Bay Area Governments, comprehensive planning agency for the 9-county San Francisco Bay area, recently approved an open space preservation plan. It would maintain 3.4 million of the region's 4.5 million total acres, in six use categories:

1. Managed resource production (agricultural).
2. Natural human resources (fish, game, wildlife).
3. Human health and welfare (water, lands, solid waste, and sewage disposal).
4. Public safety (flood control, hazardous fire zones).
5. Outdoor recreation.
6. Urban growth areas.

The Association of Bay Area Governments will carry out the plan through review of city and county grant applications for Federal and State funds.

Contact: Rudy Platzek, Executive Director, ABAG, Claremont Hotel, Berkeley, Calif. 95705.

**New York.** Governor Nelson Rockefeller on August 1, 1972, announced approval of an Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan. The approval establishes the plan as State policy for management of the more than 2,275,000 State-owned acres in the Adirondack Park. The Adirondack Park Agency and the Department of Environmental Conservation prepared the plan pursuant to 1971 legislation.

Contact: Adirondack Park Agency, Box 99, Ray Brook, N. Y. 12977.

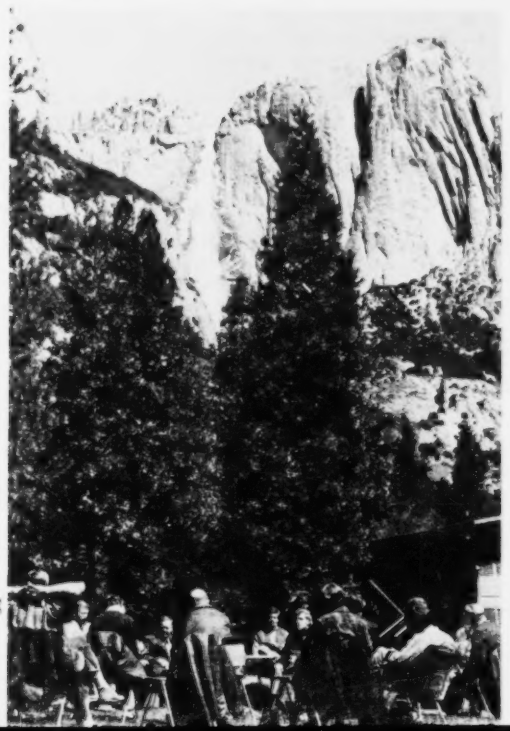
**Virginia.** The Virginia Commission of Outdoor Recreation has employed Spindletop Research, a non-profit Lexington, Ky., organization, for a recreation demand study. To be completed by December 31, 1972, the study will use random sampling of Virginia households in gathering basic information on participation in recreation activities. Spindletop Research will consider statewide, regional, and urban level demands in each of 11 recreation planning regions and in Washington, D. C.; Richmond; Newport News-Hampton-Norfolk-Portsmouth; and Roanoke.

Contact: Rob R. Blackmore, Director, Virginia Commission of Outdoor Recreation, Eighth Street Office Building, 803 East Broad Street, Richmond, Va. 23219.

## PRIVATE PLANNING, RESEARCH, CONFERENCES AND SPECIAL STUDIES

### The Conservation Foundation

**"National Parks For the Future"** is a report issued by The Conservation Foundation on a year-long project prepared under contract with the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and National Parks Centennial Commission. It includes reports by five task force groups on park "values," outdoor recreation, education and culture, urban needs, and ways and means. It also includes information on deliberations of more than 200 participants in a symposium on the subject held at Yosemite National Park in mid-April.



*Yosemite National Park was the site of an April 1972 symposium deliberating needs for safeguarding National Parks for the future. NPS photo by Loretta Neumann.*

The Conservation Foundation distilled the many diverse views and made a number of major recommendations:

**On the central mission of the National Park Service:**

> The National Park System can best meet the future needs of all Americans by reasserting its original mission—the preservation and interpretation of natural landscapes and ecosystems.

**On urban recreation:**

> . . . because urban recreation programs are inevitably tied to transportation, neighborhood design, police and health services, the participants seemed agreed, the Federal Government should provide only funding; planning and management should be left to local government.
>
> Indeed, they seemed generally to agree that, geographically, the National Park System should lie **outside** urban America, without determining exactly where the line should be drawn.
>
> The Federal Government must also expand existing programs of planning and technical help and develop new ones, broaden its research capacity, undertake demonstration activities in a variety of fields, offer personnel training, seek new public private cooperative institutions for controlled public use of private lands. These are Federal responsibilities. This does not make them National Park System responsibilities.
>
> Our Task Force on the National Park System and Urban America recommended a $100 billion 'Buy Back America' bond program 'for the purpose of land acquisition, capital development, and improvement of national, State, city, and county park systems,' with emphasis on the requirements of cities.

**On citizen participation:**

> . . . greatly expanded citizen participation be made fundamental to the planning and management of the National Park System.
>
> We recommend that the Gateways be transferred as soon as possible to appropriate State or regional agencies for administration.

**On transportation in National Parks:**

> First, an immediate moratorium on road building, parking lots, and other auto-oriented improvements; second, appointment by the Secretary of the Interior of a special commission to study the entire question of private automobiles in the parks and alternative methods of intra-park transportation.

**On park accommodations:**

> . . . resort accommodations and shopping centers do not belong in national parks. Nor do camping and picnic areas which are so designed and congested as to bring urban scenes and urban problems.
>
> The basic philosophy should be 'What is the **minimum** level of facilities necessary within the park?' In the larger parks, visitor accommodations should not only be kept to the necessary minimum but should be physically removed from unique natural features, critical natural areas, or fragile resources.

**On concessions:**

> . . . a long-term program of concessioner replacement be started on a pilot basis and proceed according to an equitable timetable until the parks are free of major private entrepreneurs and the public has regained full control of facilities planning and operations.

### National Wildlife Federation

Using a grant of $9,500 from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the National Wildlife Federation is carrying out a series of week-long environmental education workshops. The Washington, D. C., sessions are intended to apply environmental learning principles to solve inner-city community problems. They involve adults and teenagers who work with various inner-city groups.

Contact: National Wildlife Federation, 1412 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036.

### Rhode Island Audubon Society

A survey completed for the Rhode Island Audubon Society has pinpointed 219 "unique natural areas." These are defined as very interesting areas with above-average features which should be protected. Surveyors visited between 400 and 500 sites in Rhode Island. Similar efforts are underway in the other New England states.

Contact: Rhode Island Audubon Society, Brownell and Field, 119 Harris Avenue, Providence, R. I. 02904.

### Soil Conservation Society of America

A National Land Use Policy Conference, scheduled for November 27-29, 1972, in Des Moines, Iowa, will be sponsored by the Soil Conservation Society of America. Key speakers on the policy implications of the subject will include Representative Wayne N. Aspinall, Chairman of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; T. D. Barrow, Director and Senior Vice-President, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; Harrison Loesch, Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior; and Kenneth E. Grant, Administrator of the Soil Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture.

Contact: Einar I. Roget, Chairman, Conference Program Committee, 7515 N. E. Ankeny Road, Ankeny, Iowa 50021.

## FEDERAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND EDUCATION

### Department of Agriculture

**1972 Yearbook.** How to improve our environment with plants is the subject of the 1972 Yearbook of Agriculture, "Landscape for Living," now available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, for $3.50.

*A child learns to interpret the growth rings of a tree in an environmental program conducted by the U.S. Forest Service. The new Yearbook of Agriculture includes related information. USDA Photo BN-39373.*

**Conservation Practices Improve Hunting and Fishing.** The Soil Conservation Service has issued a 32-page booklet, "Conservation Practices—Signs of Good Hunting and Fishing." It tells why stripcropping, hedges, windbreaks, and field borders are "signs" that can tip a hunter to the presence of game. It also tells how farm ponds and irrigation reservoirs create more and better fishing.

Contact: Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20250, or any Soil Conservation Service office.

**Technical Assistance for Recreation on Farm Lands.** Growing numbers of farmers are opening their property for recreation uses. The Soil Conservation Service says 1.4 million acres of cropland and almost 8 million acres of other lands have been converted to wildlife-recreation use. SCS has assisted landowners and operators in establishing more than 60,000 commercial recreation enterprises and about 500,000 noncommercial recreation developments. In addition, there are now almost 2 million farm ponds. These have provided about 27 million days of recreation use in the last 10 years. New ponds are being built with SCS assistance at the rate of 50,000 each year.

Contact: Soil Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20250.

**Department of the Interior**

*Geological Survey* has the following:

*Topographic Maps*

Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colo., May 1972. The single sheet 5-color map, 27 X 32 inches, is available in two editions, contour and shaded relief, each at a scale of 1:24,000. The cost is $1.50 per copy for either edition.

*Miscellaneous Geologic Investigations Maps*

I-638 Surficial geologic map of the Pelican Cone quadrangle, Yellowstone National Park and adjoining area, Wyo., by G. M. Richmond and H. A. Waldrop. 1972. Scale 1:62,500. Sheet 33 X 40½ inches. $1.00.

I-711 Geologic map of Yellowstone National Park, by the Geological Survey. 1972. Scale 1:125,000. Sheet 39 X 49 inches. $1.00.

*Hydrologic Investigations Atlases*

HA-426 Reconnaissance of the Rifle River, a cold-water river in the northeastern part of Michigan's Southern Peninsula, by G. E. Hendrickson and C. J. Doonan. 1972. $1.25.

Copies of these maps and the atlas may be obtained from the Distribution Center, Geological Survey, Building 41, Federal Center, Denver, Colo. 80225. The Great Sand Dunes and Rifle River ones are available from Geological Survey, 1200 South Eads Street, Arlington, Va. 22202. Checks or money orders should be payable to "U.S. Geological Survey."

The Survey also has free Circular 601-G, "Real-estate Lakes," by D. A. Rickert and A. M. Spieker. 1971 (1972). Water in the urban environment. Reprint. Request from Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. 20242.

**The Bureau of Indian Affairs** has awarded an $88,000 contract to Discover America Travel Organization to extend its tourism marketing services to American Indian Tribes. The services will include preparation of an **Indian Travel Newsletter,** spot announcements on television, two travel films, a 3-day Indian Travel Seminar for Tribal chairmen and facility operators, new market research, and an exhibit of Indian tourist facilities in "Man and His World" at Montreal, Canada, during the third quarter of 1972.

Contact: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. 20242.

**The 1971 Edition of Public Land Statistics** is now available from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, for 75 cents per copy, catalog No. 53.1/2:9 71. The Bureau of Land Management compilation of facts and figures on public lands shows that the Federal Government still owns one of every three acres in the United States.

**"A Guide to Planning and Conducting Environmental Study Area Workshops,"** has been published jointly by the National Park Service and the National Education Association. It provides examples of workshop designs, schedules, activities, press releases, and evaluation forms. Copies may be ordered from the National Education Association, 1201 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, for $2.25 each. Stock number 191-05994.

**The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation** has issued several new publications. These include:

"Sources of Assistance for Developing: Boating Facilities," price 20 cents.

"Developing America's Outdoor Recreation Opportunities: Campgrounds," Catalog No. 1972-722-341/729-I-3, price 20 cents.

"The 1965 Survey of Outdoor Recreation Activities," Catalog No. 1972-721-424/385-I-3, price $1.00.

"The 1970 Survey of Outdoor Recreation Activities: Preliminary Report," Catalog No. 1972-720-897/632, price $1.00.

Contact: Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

"Remote Sensing as a Source of Data for Outdoor Recreation Planning," a contract study undertaken for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation by the Department of Environmental Sciences, University of Virginia, Catalog No. 1972-721-430/63-I-3, price $3.00.

Contact: National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Va. 22151.

## PRIVATE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND EDUCATION

### Girl Scouts of the United States of America

**Action-Oriented Work Focuses on the Deterioration of Man's Environment.** Eighty-four senior Girl Scouts, high school boys, and adult leaders from 15 States recently completed a 2-week workshop on "Ecological Understanding for Quality Living" held at the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay.

Twenty-seven teams each composed of a high school girl, a high school boy, and an adult, participated. Each team planned a "back-home" environmental improvement project for its own community. Model blueprints for action will be produced and distributed with the help of a Department of Health, Education, and Welfare grant authorized by the Environmental Education Act.

Contact: Margaret E. Olsen, Director, Program Extension Division, Program Department, Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., 830 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10022.

### Keep America Beautiful, Inc.

"Inventory of Litter-Prevention and Related Improvement Programs in the United States," is a new publication by Keep America Beautiful, Inc., 99 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10016. Consisting of three sections, the inventory tabulates Programs of National Advisory Council Member Organizations, Business and Industry Programs, and State and Local Programs.

The inventory lists 39 States with statewide litter prevention programs. It also identifies the top litter-prevention programs of more than 100 private businesses and industries. Copies are available from KAB at $1.00 each.

**Technical Tips . . . Control Poison Plants**

*Ideas from BOR designed to enhance the recreation environment.*

*Help reduce nearly 2 million cases of poison ivy, poison oak, and poison sumac annually by supplying recreation clientele information on identifying these plants. See your local Agricultural Extension Agent for visual and written materials, and advice on controlling growth of such plants.*

## OTHER SIGNIFICANT FEDERAL OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIONS

### The Congress. New Federal Legislation

**Volunteers in the National Forests Act of 1972,** Act of May 18, 1972—The act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a volunteers in the National Forests program. The authorization includes not more than $100,000 per year for incidental expenses; participants will not be classified or paid as Federal employees under the Civil Service System. P. L. 92-300 (36 Stat. 147).

**Golden Eagle Passport Program,** Act of July 11, 1972—The act restores the Golden Eagle Passport to the Land and Water Conservation program; establishes a $10 permit for carload admission to designated units of the National Park Service and National Recreation Areas administered by the U.S. Forest Service; and establishes a free Golden Age Passport for citiens 62 years of age or older. P.L. 92-347 (86 Stat. 459).

**Preservation of Historic Monuments,** Act of August 4, 1972—The act provides that the States and localities may use Federal surplus property transferred to them by the Federal Government for historic monuments for income producing purposes so long as such uses do not compromise the historic or architectural integrity of the properties involved. Transfers may be made without cost when the Secretary of the Interior has determined that real or personal property involved is suitable and desirable for use as a historic monument. P.L. 92-362 (86 Stat. 503).

**Cedar Keys Wilderness,** Act of August 7, 1972—The act designates approximately 375 acres of the Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuge, Fla., as wilderness. P. L. 92-364 (86 Stat. 505).

**Educational Amendments of 1972,** Act of June 23, 1972—Section 601 provides that the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall study the extent of preventable accidents and illnesses in youth camps, the contribution to youth camp safety now being made by State and local public agencies and private groups, whether existing State and local laws adequately deal with the safety of youth campers, whether existing State and local youth camp safety laws are being effectively enforced, and the need for Federal laws in this field. The section authorizes an appropriation of $300,000 and requires a report to the Congress before March 1, 1973. P. L. 92-318 (86 Stat. 354).

**Tinicum National Environmental Center,** Act of June 30, 1972—The act establishes the Tinicum National Environmental Center in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. P. L. 92-326 (86 Stat. 391).

**San Francisco National Wildlife Refuge,** Act of June 30, 1972—The act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to establish a National Wildlife Refuge of approximately 21,662 acres. It will be known as San Francisco National Wildlife Refuge. P. L. 92-330 (86 Stat. 399).

**Ports and Waterways Safety Act of 1972,** Act of July 10, 1972—The act provides the Coast Guard with authority to handle increased tanker traffic in ways which will assure minimum environmental risk. P. L. 92-340 (86 Stat. 424).

## SURPLUS PROPERTY FOR PARKS AND RECREATION

*"Merely acquiring land for open space and recreation is not enough . . . I have proposed a new 'Legacy of Parks' program which will help States and local governments provide parks and recreation areas, not just for today's Americans, but for tomorrow's as well . . ."*

PRESIDENT RICHARD M. NIXON
FEBRUARY 8, 1971

Under terms of Public Law 91-485, enacted by the 91st Congress and approved by President Nixon October 22, 1970, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to convey to States, and their political subdivisions certain surplus Federal real property for public park and recreation purposes. Under Executive Order 11508, approved by President Nixon February 10, 1970, a significant amount of surplus Federal real property is becoming available.

**The Act.** Section 2 of Public Law 91-485 (84 Stat. 1084) amends the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 which authorizes the disposal of surplus Federal land to State and local governments for public park and recreation purposes. Title to such areas may be transferred at little or no cost to the receiving public agency. Only States and their political subdivisions are eligible under this program. Private or non-profit organizations are not eligible.

**Honokohau National Historical Landmark, Hawaii,** Act of July 11, 1972—The act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to study the feasibility of establishing as a part of the National Park System, an area not to exceed 1,500 acres including the site of Honokohau National Historic Landmark and adjacent waters in the State of Hawaii. P. L. 92-346 (86 Stat. 457).

**Availability of Surplus Real Property.** All real property held by the Federal Government deemed **excess** to the needs of a Department of the Executive Branch is reviewed by the General Services Administration. If other Federal executive agencies determine that they do not require a property to carry out their functions, the General Services Administration is authorized to declare it **surplus** to the needs of the Federal Government. Such real property may be transferred to State and local governments for a variety of uses, including public park and recreation use.

**Notice of Availability.** When the General Services Administration determines that Federal real property is surplus, notices of availability are transmitted to appropriate State and local governments. The General Services Administration and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation of the Department of the Interior issue notices when a property has been determined suitable for public park or recreation uses.

**Who May Apply.** Any State and its political subdivisions, including instrumentalities or municipalities, may apply to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for surplus Federal real property needed for public park and recreation use. Upon receiving an acceptable application, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation may request assignment of the property from the General Services Administration.

**Where to Apply.** The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation has seven Regional Offices. Application forms and technical assistance on preparing the forms requesting transfer of Federal surplus properties are available in each Regional Office.

**Determination of Cost.** Most Federal surplus property conveyed to State and local governments for park or recreation purposes is transferred with 100 percent public benefit allowance, which means that the applicant receives the property without cash outlay. Recipients of such properties are required to pay incidental property transfer costs.

**Future Use of the Property.** Public Law 91-485 requires that deeds of conveyance of surplus real property conveyed for public park and recreation purposes provide that the property be used in perpetuity for public park and recreation purposes. If the property ceases to be so used, it may revert to the United States. The Act also authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to insert additional restrictions, conditions, and reservations in the instrument of transfer to safeguard the interest of the Federal Government.

**Surplus Property for Historic Monuments.** Public Law 92-362, an Act to facilitate the preservation of historic monuments and for other purposes was signed and became law on August 4, 1972. This new law allows States and their political subdivisions which apply for and receive surplus Federal historic properties to use them for income-producing purposes, so long as such use does not compromise their historic and architectural integrity. Applications are made to the appropriate Regional Office of the General Services Administration. The act provides that no property shall be determined to be suitable or desirable for use as a historic monument except in conformity with the recommended action of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments.

It is anticipated this Act will provide new opportunities for State and local governments to work out programs for the financial means for the constructive use and preservation of historic surplus Federal property.

Additional information pertaining to operation of these programs may be obtained from Regional or Washington Offices of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

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